The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,133.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	7 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4 „ „
Third and succeeding	2 „ „

In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "Abyssinia," 1,200 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Templeton, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 2nd February, at noon.

	Feb.		Feb.
Leave Bombay	2	Leave Colombo	11
„ Carwar	4	„ Galle	12
„ Mangalore	5	„ Negapatam	14
„ Cannanore	6	„ Madras	16
„ Calicut	6	„ Coconada	18
„ Beypore	7	„ Vizagapatam	20
„ Cochin	8	„ Bimlipatam	20
„ Tuticorin	10	Arrives Calcutta	23

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Jan.	Jan.	Down.	Jan	Feb.
Leave Bombay	11	& 25	Leave Bussorah	29	& 12
„ Kurrachee	15	29	„ Fao	29	12
„ Guadur	16	30	„ Bushire	31	14
	Feb.			Feb.	
„ Muscat	19	2	„ Linga	2	16
„ Bunder Abbas	21	4	„ Bunder Abbas	4	18
„ Linga	22	5	„ Muscat	6	19
„ Bushire	25	8	„ Guadur	8	22
„ Fao	28	9	„ Kurrachee	10	24
Arrive Bussorah	27	10	Arrive Bombay	13	27

The Steam-ship "Penang," 800 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on Monday, the 25th January, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Madras," (1,185 Tons, and 275 H. P.), Captain C. F. Davies, will be despatched for the above Ports on Friday, the 22nd January, leaving Mazagon at Noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any check of Opium, the Officer's Receipt for which is not lodged with the Company's Office before 11 A.M. on the following day, that forenoon.

G. F. HENRY, Bombay,
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Ramparts, 13th January 1869.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail about 20th proximo.)

THE Iron Clipper Ship "Dragon," classed A 1 at Lloyd's, Captain McClemon, will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th January, 1869.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail on or about 1st February 1869.)

THE Ship "Camperdown," 945 Tons register, Captain Nattrass, will be despatched as above.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st December 1868.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 1st proximo.)

MESSRS. GEORGE SMITH & SON'S Ship "City of Bombay," 990 Tons Register, Captain Adair, will be despatched as above.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th January 1869.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail about the end of this month.

THE Ship "Daniel Rankin," 1,048 tons Register, Captain Hartnell, having capital accomodation for passengers, will be despatched as above. For freight or passage apply to

FINLAY, CLARK, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Anazi," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents of Ship "Anazi."

Bombay, 12th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Toftcombs," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Toftcombs."

Bombay, 4th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Glentilt," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship "Glentilt."

Bombay, 7th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "City of Madras," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents of Ship "City of Madras."

Bombay, 13th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Ardgowan," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Ardgowan."

Bombay, 7th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "City of Brussels," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship "City of Brussels."

Bombay, 18th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per "Robinson Crusoe," Vinnis, Master, from London, are requested to send off boats alongside the ship to receive delivery of their goods, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Vinnis will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.,
Agents ship "Robinson Crusoe."

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship "Arctic," Captain E. Nordbeck, from Gefle, are requested to receive orders from the undersigned and send boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

PALLONJEE FRAMJEE DUBASH,
Bombay, 18th January 1869. No. 9, Hummum Street.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Edinburgh," from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Logan will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents Ship "Edinburgh."

Bombay, 4th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Desdemona," Captain Deslandes, from London, are requested to send boats alongside to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Deslandes will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

BLACKWELL & Co.
Agents for Captain Deslandes Ship "Desdemona."

Bombay, 12th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Isabella Hercus," Captain Fillan, from London, are requested to send boats alongside to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Fillan will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has once left the ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be first sent for our countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Fillan, Ship "Isabella Hercus."

Bombay, 7th January 1869.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st Class £45, 2nd Class £25.
To Trieste—1st Class £61 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } Exclusive of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on the 10th and 25th of each month; returning they will leave Suez on or about the 1st and 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere it Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Magdala," 2,220 Tons, Captain E. P. H. Thompson, will be despatched on the 25th January.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the Passage and Home wear:

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.
½ „ Under-vests.
2 „ Linen Collars.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.
1 „ White Cambric.
1 Overland Suit.
2 Sleeping Suits.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.
6 Scarfs and Ties.
1 Rug with Strap.
1 Maud.
1 Inverness Cape.
1 Hand Portmanteau.
2 Overland Trunks.
1 Clothes Bag.
1 Travelling Hat.
1 Courier Bag.
1 Easy Chair.
1 Umbrella.
1 Pair of Brushes.
Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

Corresponding Firm:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "British India," Raymond, Master, from London, are requested to send off boats for their cargo without delay, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Raymond will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th January 1869.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON.

(With prompt despatch.)

THE fine A 1 Ship "Lady McDonald," 632 Tons Register, Captain Kennedy, having the greater portion of her Cargo already engaged. For Freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Barclay and Perkin's Porter, bottled by J. W. Bridges and Sons, London.

Quarts, Rs. 5 per dozen.
Pints, „ 3½ „

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "North," Wylie, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Wylie will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Bombay, 19th January 1869. Agents for Captain Wylie.

STEAM EGG BOILER.—This is an Egg-shaped vessel capable of boiling four Eggs, supported on a tripod with Spirit Lamp, underneath, and a bird on top, which forms a handle to the cover. There is also a frame fitting inside in which the Eggs are placed, and a small measure to indicate the amount of water to be used. Silver Plate forms a handsome ornament for the table.

The whole in rich Electro-Gilt.

Price Rs. 20.

To be had at Messrs. Bhaiji Pestonji & Co.'s Outfitting Establishment, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SOUNDY & Co.

GEO. NICOLL & Co. beg to call attention to their new supply of Gentlemen's Boots, just unpacked, received Overland ex s. s. "Sumatra."

All Patent Emperor's, with and without Spur Boxes. } Dress.
Glove Kid, French Calf Golosh. }
Levant Morocco Imitation Balmorals. } Light Walking.
Do. quarter French Calf Fronts Balmorals. }
Dark Cloth Top, Best Calf Golosh.
Kid Top, French Calf Golosh.
Brown Napoleon Boots.

No. 24, Meadow Street, Bombay, 21st January 1869.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the undersigned up to 2 P.M. on Monday the 25th instant from parties willing to undertake the following works:—

Constructing stone platform round Wells Nos. 3 and 4 on the Esplanade.
Ditto ditto round Wells Nos. 35 and 78 on ditto.
Enlarging the Necessary in No. 3 Yard in the House of Correction.

The Plans and Specifications of the works, together with sample Stones, can be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application during office hours.

No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender. KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency,
Bombay, 20th January 1869.

IN the COURT for the RELIEF of INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of Roychund Deepchund, adjudged Insolvent.

Whereas a Petition for adjudication in Insolvency, verified by the affidavit of William Steel, of Bombay, European inhabitant, authorized Attorney and Agent in ombay of the Official Liquidator of the Asiatic Banking Corporation, was filed in this Honorable Court on the twenty-fourth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and the said Roychund Deepchund, having been duly adjudged Insolvent under section 9 of the Indian Insolvent Act, is hereby directed and required to file in my office a schedule, in the form in Schedule C. quired to file in my office a schedule, in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, within thirty days from the date hereof.

JOHN MACPHERSON,
Acting Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay,
this 19th day of January 1869.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited).—Notice is hereby given, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) will be held at the office of the undersigned, in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on Wednesday the 10th day of February next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of submitting the following special resolution for the consideration of the Shareholders, viz.:—

"That the Directors be, and they are, hereby authorized from time to time, at their discretion, to sell all or any of the assets, debts, or outstandings of the Company, either by Public Auction or Private Contract, and to empower the purchaser or purchasers of such or any of the assets, debts, or outstandings to take all necessary steps to recover the same, or at his or their discretion to compromise any or either of the debts sold to him or them with the debtor or debtors."

By order of the Board of Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,

Elphinstone Circle, 20th January 1869.

CARTE-DE-VISITE PHOTOGRAPHS.

PRICE ONE RUPEE EACH.

Queen Victoria of England.
„ of Russia.
Princess Alice.
„ Beatrice.
„ of Wales at Abergeldie.
„ Louise.
„ Louise and Prince Leopold,
Czarewitch of Russia, and wife.
Emperor of France.
„ of Russia.
King of Prussia.
„ of Italy.
„ of Portugal.
The Countess Girgenti.
Marchioness of Townshend and Son.
Marchioness of Townshend as a Nun.
Head of Theodorus.
Son of Theodorus.
The Duke of Argyll.
Lord Napier of Magdala.
Ditto in his General's uniform.
Lord Stanley.
Lord Clarendon, Foreign Secretary.
Sir Seymour Fitzgerald.
Sir Bartle Frere.
Sir J. Outrymone, Bart.
Sir Robert Vivian.
Marechal Prim.
Consul Cauncton.
Mr. Flad.
Mario and Patti, in Romeo and Juliet.
Miss Herbert.
Amy Sedgwick.
Rachel Sanger.
Madame Latour.
Miss Sidney.
Empress of Russia.
„ of France.
Queen of Portugal.
Princess of Hesse.
„ of Prussia.
„ Dagmar.
Prince and Princess Teck.
„ „ and child.
Prince and Princess of Wales and party in highlands.
Crown Prince of Prussia.
Prince Humbert.
The Czarawitz of Russia.
The Sultan of Turkey.
The Viceroy of Egypt.
Duchess of Newcastle.
The Countess of Fife.
Prince Napoleon
Adelina Patti.
Marquis of Hastings.
„ of Townshend.
Sir J. L. M. Lawrence.
Earl Mayo.
Lord Ranelagh.
Lord S. de Redcliffe.
Sir C. Trevelyan.
Sir J. Pakington.
Sir Henry Storks.
Sir Melvill Melvill.
Marechal Serrano,
Dean Milman.
Tressy Marston.
Miss Hamilton.
Mdlle. Pitteri.
Marriage Scene, Romeo and Juliet.
Miss Mapin.
„ Helen Howard.
„ Amie Scott.
„ Wilson.
„ Alice Desborough.
„ Montalard.
„ Finette.
„ Grace Marner.
„ Block.
„ Henradc.
„ Ugaldo.
„ Lichbarit.
„ Christian.
„ Minnie Hauck.
„ Rosa Clarce.
„ Marian Lee.
Mdlle. Duval.
„ L. Leblanc.
Miss Odette Reynould.
„ Julie Reynould.
„ Schneider.
„ Austin, in Cancandance.
„ Le Grand.
„ Anderson.
„ Gilbert.
„ Ada Harland.
„ Nyalda.
„ Nellie Leigh.
Mr. Mill, M. P.
„ John Bright.
„ Longfellow.
„ M. Lemon, as Falstaff.
„ Montague.
Father Claret.
Sothern.
Mario.
Benedict.
M. Faure.
Miss Clare.
„ Marie Rozc.
„ Markovitch.
„ Maria Harris.
„ Furtardo.
„ Louisa Moore.
„ Nilsson.
„ Lucca.
„ Lemox Grey.
„ Le lerq.
„ M. Oliver.
„ Lydia Thompson.
„ Cora Pearl.
Mrs. Borradaile.
Miss Ada Swanborough.
„ Carlotta Patti.
„ Carvalho.
„ Warlton.
„ Emma.
„ Douglas.
„ Kellog.
„ Milly Palmer.
„ Pitt.
„ Marbello.
Serjeant Ballantyne.
Mr. Cardwell. Secy. of War.
„ Gladstone.
„ Tennyson.
Captain Speedy and Theodore's Son.
Mr. Rosenthal.
Mr. Gounod.
„ Berryer,
S. Marfori.
Mario, in Faust.

CABINET SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS.—Rs. 1½ each.

Queen Victoria.
The Princess Beatrice.
Madame Sasse.
Prince and Princess Teck, and child.
Miss Furtardo.
„ Markowitch.

Bombay, 20th Jan., 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT

TO MESSES, MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India: Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

Amontillado, a choice after-dinner Wine.
Braunberger, a fragrant dessert Wine.
Claerets, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints See List.
Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies.
Cuhacoa, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.
Chablis, the Wine to be served with Fish.
Cherry Brandy, after-dinner Liqueur.
Dry and Very Dry Champagne, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints, three qualities.
East India Madeira, of magnificent character.
Fine Sparkling Nonpareil and other Hocks, specially prepared for India.
Gin, best London distilled, dry and soft.
Geneva, best Dutch.
Hochheimer, a light refreshing Wine in hot weather.
Invalids' Port, really and truly splendid Wine.
Johannisberger, a recherché Cabinet Wine.
Liebfraumilch, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.
Moselle Nonpareil, the finest sparkling, brilliant condition.
Marsala, pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.
Macon, cheap quality dinner Burgundy.
Nuits, a dinner Burgundy, medium quality.
Orange Bitters, pure, recommended for use before dinner.
Ports of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.

(Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.)

Rum, the best of old landed Jamaicas.
Rudesheimer, full bodied dinner Hock.
Sauterne, delicate and fine flavoured.
Teaminer Forster, a very choice dessert Hock.

(Unexceptionally good Terms.)

Very old and choice pale Cognacs to medium quality.
Whisky, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.
Xeres Wines, in six styles, dry and pale, gold, &c.
Yquem Sauterne, shipped to order.
Zara Maraschino de, a choice Liqueur.

NOTICE.

Our heart-shaped Labels, originated and used by us since 1815, are now extensively copied in India, we beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trade-mark Label when ordering Spirits, and so prevent fraud.

Being Wine Merchants in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and consumer. Our terms to Traders on orders of 30 dozens, are equal to growers' quotations, and in like manner, we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we ask a trial order, and solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.

Traders indenting on us for not less than 100 dozens of any one Wine, (Champagne and Sparkling excluded) may have their own names branded on the Corks if desired.

We take Shipping Orders for Wines in Wood:

Claerets, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.
Sherries, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.
Ports, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.
Cognacs and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.
Established in Bordeaux and London in 1815, and in India in 1842.

LONDON HOUSES	Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.
BORDEAUX HOUSE	Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars. Agencies—Paris—Pau—Bagneres de Bigorre—Bagneres de Luchon—Barbery-Nog—Biarritz—San Remo—Hyeres—Dieppe—Brussels.

REPRESENTATIVES
In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

MAGNUMS OR DOUBLE BOTTLES OF CHAMPAGNE.—Orders from Messes and large Consumers of finest Dry Champagne are solicited for the above.

Our first parcel, prepared under the immediate superintendence of our Mr. Palmer in Champagne in September last, and daily expected to arrive here by Ship "Anazi," is strongly recommended to large Consumers of this most refreshing Wine. Price for 1 doz. case Rs. 74

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

1st December 1868.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Bass' Beer, bottled by H. Stone and Co.

Bombay, 18th December 1868. LYON & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Brandy..... ' Otard Dupuy & Co.'..... Rs. 30 per dozen.
Whiskey..... 'Dunville's V.R.'..... „ 18 „ „
Gin..... 'Mahon'..... „ 12 „ „

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1868. BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR SALE.

Cunliffe's Champagne, Qts ..... at Rs. 42 per doz.
Do. Do. Pts ..... „ 26 „
Do. Moselle ..... Qts. ..... „ 42 „
Do. Brandy ..... „ 30 „
Do. Sherry ..... „ 28 „
Do. Claret ..... „ 23 „
Coyle & Co.'s Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry ..... „ 27 „
Do. Port Wine of 1840 Vintage ..... „ 30 „
Ronaldson's Sherry ..... „ 22 „
Port Wine of 1815 ..... „ 30 „
Do. of 1847 ..... „ 24 „

REMINGTON & Co.

P. GRANT AND SON,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

STILL ON HAND, a few copies of "An Examination of the Principles of the System of Municipal Government in force in the City of Bombay; with a brief exposition of some of its Theoretical and Practical Defects; being the purport of a Memorandum submitted to the Bombay Government by a Local Justice of the Peace."—Price 12 annas.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 21st October 1868.

JUST received a large and varied assortment of BINOCULARS.

Small Binocular covered with Russia Leather, in neat leather case. Rs. 15
Medium size Binocular, with gilt mounts, in Leather case. Rs. 40.
Elegeron's large Binocular, containing 12 lenses, in sling case. Rs. 80.
Emperor's double slide Binocular, in sling case. Rs. 84.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

CHESTERMAN'S STEEL SELF-WINDING MEASURING TAPES—Each consists of a graduated continuous solid steel Ribbon, which, upon being liberated after use, recoils into its case. For strength, durability, portability and extreme accuracy, these are unequalled. Price—3 feet Rs. 4; 6 feet, Rs. 5-8; 9 feet Rs. 7-8; 12 feet Rs. 10.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.
NEW AND OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED JANUARY 18.

Leaves from Her Majesty's Journal of Life on the Highlands. Illustrated edition ..... Rs. 32
Tennyson's Idylls, complete, with 36 steel engravings, by Gustave Dore. Folio, splendidly whole bound in morocco. ..110 0
Abyssinia from the Illustrated London News, a reproduction of the plates illustrating the late Expedition, which appeared in that journal. Folio cloth 16 0
Captain Davidson (R. E.) on Railways in India. 10 8
Simpson's India, Ancient and Modern. Part III. 21 0
Worssam on Mechanical Saws. 4 8
St. George and the Dragon. Illustrated. 7 8
Dyer's Ruins of Pompeii, a Series of 18 Photographic Views, with Descriptions of the Remains. 24 0
Cast up by the Sea, by Samuel Baker. 5 12
A Noble Life, by author of John Halifax 3 12
Annals of St. Paul's Cathedral, by the late Dean Milman.. 13 8
Robert Brownlow's Story, The Ring and the Book, vol. I. 5 12
Almanack de Gotha, 1869. ..... 4 4
Hood's Whims and Oddities. Cheap edition. 1 8
How to Use the Barometer in 1869 ..... 0 12
Les Jolies Filles de Grovehill 0 12
Curiosities of the Pulpit and Pulpit Literature, by Preben-dary Jackson. 4 8
Jackson's Military Surveying 10 8
Whyte Melville's Brookes of Bridlemere 4 8
Do. Tilbury Nogo. 4 8
Jean Ingelow's Poems. Illustrated edn. 16 0
Malton's Manual of Brigade Drill... ..... 1 12
Meredith's Laelle 4 8
Keith Johnston's Map of India from Atlas... ..... 6 0
Murray's Hand Book. South Italy... ..... 7 8
A Stable for Nightmares. 0 12
Boosey's Book of Household Music. Limp morocco. 9 0

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS.
Meadow Street, Opposite the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HURRICHUND CHINTAMON begs to intimate his return from a tour through Guzerat and Saipootana. Having given satisfaction to the different Native Princes and Chiefs, through whose territories he travelled and been honoured with substantial marks of their appreciation of his services, he has secured their confidence and is encouraged to extend his business to Commission and General Agency. Photography will at the same time continue to receive his best attention, conducted by experienced Assistants.

Having successfully practised Photography for the last twelve years, H. C. has been able to fit up a Photographic Gallery, comprising artes De Visite of European and Native Gentlemen; Cartes De Visite and enlarged Photographs of Indian Princes and Chiefs.

Extensive Collection for Sale of Cartes De Visite of Native Princes of the Deccan, Guzerat, Kattywar and Rajpootana, and of other Native Characters and Costumes.

Views (10 by 8 and 8 by 6) of Bombay and its Vicinity, the late Fortifications, Bandora, Matheran, Poona, Sattara, Khandalla, Waee, Mahableshwar, Ruins of Bejapoor, Aurangabad and the Caves of Elephanta and Karlee, also groups of Native Costumes and Characters.

Cartes De Visite and Photographs of any size taken at his rooms from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. daily, SUNDAYS and holidays excepted.

Photographs, enlarged to LIFE-SIZE and under, and Artistically Colored at a moderate rate.

H. C. in drawing attention to his enlarged Life-size Portraits, and the Photographic Gallery, respectfully solicits the favor of public inspection.

Bombay, 4th January 1869.

BROACH EXHIBITION.

FIRST PRIZE AWARDED TO
SACHE AND MURRAY,
FOR PLAIN PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS,
FIRST PRIZE FOR PORTRAITS, COLOURED.

MESSRS. SACHE AND MURRAY,
PHOTOGRAPHERS AND COLOURISTS,
Rampart Row, Next Door to Soundy & Co.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 8 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

A large Collection of Views of
CALCUTTA, RUSTIC SCENES in BENGAL, the NORTH WEST PROVINCES, and HIMALAYAS,
are on Exhibition, to which they respectfully invite inspection
VIEWS OF
BOMBAY AND VICINITY,
in preparation, and will soon be ready.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd January 1869.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY.
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.
To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN;
The present Viceroy and Governor General of India,
His Excellency the Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to 21
Superfine do. do.	18	„ 21
Balbriggan embossed Silk ol.	25	
Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	14	„ 20
Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	„ 18½
Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped	21	„ 24
Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
Do. Fancy Striped	23	
Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	„ 45
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair	3	„ 6
Celebrated India Gauze under Vests	4½	
Silk and Wool Pants	6	„ 8
India Gauze Pants	6	„ 8
Grey Merino Pants	6	„ 8
Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy Cotton	2½	

BADHAM'S SHIRTS

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz	45	0
White Zephyr Shirts, per doz. 55, 60,	65	0
Do. Dress Do. „	75	0
Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each	10	0
Do. all Wool „	10	0
Do. Cashmere „	10	8
Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
French Printed Shirts per dozen	70	0
Spun Silk Sleeping Suits each	25	0
Cashmere Do. do.	20	0
Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable)	20	0
Prince of Wales Do.	18	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each	8	8

BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
The Pall Mall per dozen	7	0
do with Tie „	7	8
The Belgian „	7	0
do. with Tie „	7	8
The Shakspear „	7	0
do. with Tie „	7	8
The Regent „	7	0
The Indian „	7	0
The Improved West End „	7	0

BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf	3	0
The Rotten Row Scarf	3	8
The Bond Street do.	3	8
The Bond Street Washing Scarf	1	0
The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c., Rs. 2-8 to	4	0
An immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties		
Guyot's Improved French Braces	2	8
India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends	5	0
The United Service Brace	3	0
Bridle Leather Belts	3	0

LINEN DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Damask Napkins of all sizes		
Damask Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons...		
Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use per dozen	12-8 to 25	
Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Colored Borders		16-8
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs	2-8	

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold Solitaires Plain	15	to 30
„ „ Chased and Gilt	16	„ 30
„ „ Links	18	„ 30
„ Shirt Studs	14	„ 30
„ Scarf Rings	8	„ 12
„ Scarf Pins (latest novelties)	10	„ 30

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Overland Trunks	20	to 32
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50	„ 70
Railway Portmanteaus	10	„ 30
Leather Bags (of all descriptions)		
Scotch Mauds	12	„ 35
Railway Bags	12	„ 60
Whitney Rugs, Overland Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Clothes Bags, Real Morocco Courier Bags, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.		

HAT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
Paris Hats	14	0
Drab Shell Felt	10	8
The Celt Black and Dr

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal amount of shares.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,200,000	100	all	6 p.c.	Agra Bank	126
2,143,000	1,000	all	9 p.c.	Bank of Bengal	1750
3,000,000	500	all	4 do.	Ditto of Bombay New	570
3,000,000	1,000	all	4 p.c.	Ditto of Madras	1060
800,000	400	all	5 p. c	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	200
700,00	250	all	3 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	260
1,000,000	500	25	5 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	12	5 do.	National Bank of India	140
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	400

LAND COMPANIES.

2,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Company	1050
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	810
1,080,000	1,000	500	11-14	Do. New	350
...	1,000	1,000	Nil	Free Land	105
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	745
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	305

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 20TH JANUARY 1869.

	OLD. Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee	235 to 238
Akote	235 to 238
Broach	235 to 237
Dholleras	245 to 247
Bhownuggur	245 to 247
Veeravul	215 to 230
Vingorla	235 to 250
Dharwar Sawginned	255 to 257
Khandeish	230 to 232
Barsee	220 to 222
	NEW.
Oomrawuttee	265 to 268
Hingunghat	280 to 282

Ready sales 1,075 Candies. Market dull.

CALCUTTA.—15TH JANUARY, 1869.

Government ecurities.—Only small pieces were bought in execution of order at Rs. 5-2 to 5-4 discount. 5 per cents were in better demand, and a good number of purchases, of Rs. 20,000 to 40,000, were made at Rs. 88 to 88-10, and one lot of Rs. 7,000 in small pieces at Rs. 8-12 premium. In 5 per cents there were buyers at Rs. 12-10, but as sellers were firm for higher rates, no business took place. A small amount of 15 years' Debentures changed hands at Rs. 9.0 premium.

The following transactions were reported in shares :—

Overton's Press Co.'s shares, 30 at Rs. 200 each.
Eastern Bengal Indigo Co.'s shares, at Rs. 25.
Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares, two sales at Rs. 200.
Oost Gourepore Co.'s shares, for Rs. 1,300.
Great Eastern Hotel Co.'s shares, a considerable number, to different parties, at Rs. 150, 155, 156½, and 160, and a time-bargain yesterday, at Rs. 160, for delivery in 4 weeks.
Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares at Rs. 60 and one small sale was reported at Rs. 64.
50 shares in the Eastern Cachar Tea Co. at Rs. 70 each.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—JANUARY 20.

White, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on leave, from Calicut.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 20.

Warden, Colonel, 24th regiment N. I., to join, to Poona.
Elder, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Ahmednuggur.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(Gazette of India.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Subsidiary leave—absence for a period not exceeding thirty days—is granted to Mr. G. R. Elsmie, of the Bengal Civil Service. Out of this, he will be allowed to reckon eleven days as privilege leave.

Mr. F. B. Girdlestone, Assistant Surveyer Topographical Survey Department, returned to duty on the 23rd ultimo from the leave of absence granted to him in Notification dated the 15th October 1867.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain P. W. Powlett, Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana, is, in addition to his present duties, appointed an Assistant General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thugree and Dacoitee, with jurisdiction over the states of Bikaneer, Jeypore, Lawa, Ulwur, Bhurtpore, Kerowlee, Dholepore, Tonk (excepting the district of Neembhera) and Kishengurh, and in the "Hookoomats" of Purbutsir, Marote, Dowlutpoora, Deedwana, and Nagode, in Marwar.

The Notification from this Department, dated 19th July 1865, extending the provisions of Act VII. (An Act to give effect to Rules for the management and preservation of Government Forests), of 1865 to the Province of Mysore is hereby cancelled.

Lieutenant A. Bannerman, Adjutant 1st Regiment Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave of absence for 60 days.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to confer the title of "Raja" on Chowdhree Luchman Sing, Talookdar of Soojeral, in Pergunnah Kooraich, Zillah Pyengpoorie, in supersession of that of "Rao Bahadoor," as notified in G. O. No. 16 of this date. (7th January.)

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to confer, as a personal distinction, the title of "Khan Bahadoor" upon Meer Mudud Ali, Tehseeldar and Deputy Magistrate and Collector of Khyrsgurh, in the District of Allahabad, in recognition of his services during the mutiny, and of the ability which he has shown in various capacities as a servant of the British Government during a period of 28 years.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to confer the title of "Mohender" on the Maharaja Narput Sing, of Panna, as a personal distinction in recognition of his loyalty and l deserts.

Assistant Surgeon D. F. Keegan, M. D., held medical charge of the Mayewar Political Agency, from 1st April to the May 1868, both dates inclusive.

The undermentioned Officers serving in the Central Provinces have passed the prescribed departmental examination :—

For the Higher Standard.

Mr L. Neill, Assistant Commissioner.
Mr. F. Anthony, Clerk of Court. Seonee.
Gozuffer Ali, Clerk of Court, Damoh.
Lieutenant T. W. Hogg, Assistant Commissioner.
Lieutenant E. W. C. R. Miller, Assistant Commissioner
Mr. H. E. Dumas, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Raj Bahadur, Clerk of Court, Jubbulpore.
Mr. F. Price, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner
Shanker Lall, Tehseeldar of Katuanchee.
Mahomed Abdoollah Tehseeldar of Lockandown.
Abdool Soobhan, Tehseeldar of Moongay ee.
Heera Lall, Officiating Tehseeldar, Droog.
Busseedhur, Naib Tehseeldar, Mooltye.

The services of Colonel W. T. Hughes, Officiating Commandant of the Central India Horse, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr. J. D. Gordon, C.S.I., Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months, from the 13th instant.

Dr. D. Wright, Residency Surgeon at Nipal, is granted preparatory leave of absence for one month from the 1st March next, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Willoughby Osborne, C.B., Political Agent in Bhopal, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months, during which period Lieutenant Colonel R. Ouseley, Officiating Commandant of the Bhopal Battalion, will have charge of the Bhopa Agency in addition to his own duties.

Lieutenant F. H. T. G. Cumming, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of the Cadoor District, is to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of the Shimoga District, vice Major H. M. Elliott, absent on furlough.

Captain E. F. H. Armstrong, Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Class, is to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of the Cadoor District, vice Lieutenant Cumming.

The following acting appointments in the 1st and 2nd Grades of Deputy Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents in the Mysore Commission, are sanctioned, with effect from the dates specified opposite to their names :—

To act as 1st Grade Deputy Superintendent at Mysore, vice Major T. M. McHutchin, on furlough.

Mr. L. Ricketts, 1st Judge of the Small Cause Court of Bangalore, from 16th October 1868.

To act as 2nd Grade Deputy Superintendent at Hassan, vice Major A. J. Bruce, on furlough.

Captain W. Hill, 3rd Grade Deputy Superintendent, from 1st July 1868.

To act as 2nd Grade Deputy Superintendent at Toomkoor, vice Captain T. G. Clarke, on leave, and subsequently on other duty

Captain C. J. Pearse, 3rd Grade Deputy Superintendent, from 12th September 1868.

To act as 1st Grade Assistant, vice Captain H. G. Thomson, on leave to Europe.

Captain A. W. C. Lindsay, 2nd Grade Assistant, from 1st July to 11th September 1868.

Captain E. H. Armstrong, 2nd Grade Assistant, from 15th September to 29th October 1868.

Lieutenant E. P. Maltby, 3rd Grade Assistant, from 30th November 1868.

To act as 2nd Grade Assistant, vice Captain H. E. Mottet, on leave to Europe.

Lieutenant E. P. Maltby, 3rd Grade Assistant, from 1st July to 29th November 1868.

Mr. H. W. Wellesley, 3rd Grade Assistant, from 30th November 1868.

To act as 2nd Grade Assistant, vice Captain A. W. C Lindsay, on other duty.

Captain C. S. Blair, 3rd Grade Assistant, from 1st July 1868.

To act as 2nd Grade Assistant, vice Mr. Krishna Row, on other duty.

Lieutenant E. S. Ludlow, 3rd Grade Assistant, from 1st July 1868.

To act as 2nd Grade Assistant, vice Captain A. G. D. Logan, on leave to Europe.

Captain H. F. De Lousada, 3rd Grade Assistant, from 1st July 1868, but to continue to do duty as Assistant Superintendent in Coorg.

To act as 2nd Grade Assistant, vice Captain C. A. Benson, on other duty.

Lieutenant H. M. S. Magrath, 3rd Grade Assistant, from 8th October 1868.

To act as 2nd Grade Assistant, vice Captain E. F. H. Armstrong, on other duty.

Mr. Venkut Rao, 3rd Grade Assistant, from 18th September 1868.

Major Hastings Fraser, of the Madras Staff Corps, is appointed to be Military Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad, vice Colonel Briggs, promoted to the rank of Major General.

The following temporary promotions in the British Burmah Commission are sanctioned by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council with effect from the dates specified :—

To be Officiating Assistant Commissioners, 2nd Grade.

Mr. C. J. F. S. Forbes, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, from 1st July 1868.

Mr. H. Bockle, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade.
Mr A. Hough, Assistant Commissioner 3rd Grade.
Lieutenant M. Furlong, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, from 15th October 1868.

Captain J. Eckford, Officiating Superintendent and Store-keeper in the Telegraph Department, is to be a Member of the Committee appointed to make experiments with Torpeddoes in the work-shops of that Department.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr E. H. Lushington, Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department, is allowed privilege leave for three months from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. R. B. Chapman is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department during the absence of Mr. E. H. Lushington on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr. G. W. Macleod, Officiating Examiner of Claims, Calcutta, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. W. H. McGowan received charge of the Office of Post Master of Calcutta from Mr. H. N. P. Grant on the forenoon of the 6th November 1868.

Mr. R. S. Chapman, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department, to be a Director of the Bank of Bengal, vice Mr. E. H. Lushington, proceeding on leave.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The leave of absence to visit Bombay, with permission to proceed thence to Europe on furlough for 20 months, granted to Assistant Surgeon H. Clark, M. D., in medical charge of the Buxar and Kurruntadhee Studs, in Government General Order No. 1164 of the 9th ultimo, is to be held to have effect from the 6th January to the 6th February 1869, instead of the dates previously notified.

The services of Surgeon Major J. White, M. D., Garrison Surgeon, Fort William, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Brigadier General A. T. Wilde, C.B., C.S.I., Commandant of the Punjab Frontier Force, is allowed leave of absence from the 20th instant to the 31st March 1869, to visit Madras, on private affairs.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Colonel W. T. Hughes, Commandant 1st Punjab Cavalry, and Officiating Commandant Central India Horse, to officiate as Commandant of the Punjab Frontier Force, with the temporary rank of Brigadier General, during the absence on leave of Brigadier General A. T. Wilde, C.B., C.S.I., or until further orders.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 2 Horse Light Field Battery.

Lieutenant J. A. Kelso, Officiating Subaltern, to officiate as Commandant, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Captain Henchy, or until further orders.

No. 3 Horse Light Field Battery.

Lieutenant E. F. Cambier, Subaltern, No. 4 Battery, to officiate as Commandant, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Major Biden, or until further orders.

3rd Cavalry.

Lieutenant H. S. Stewart, Squadron Subaltern (on leave to Europe), to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant C. J. O. FitzGerald, appointed 2nd in Command of the Corps.

Captain T. H. Way, Madras Staff Corps, Wing Subaltern, 4th Infantry, and Officiating as Squadron Subaltern and Adjutant, 3rd Cavalry, to be Squadron Subaltern, vice Lieutenant Stewart.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Government General Orders No. 454 of the 27th May, and No. 869 of the 7th November 1864, to all Native Local Troops, and likewise to all permanent Military Establishments, Departmental as well as Regimental, who are in the receipt of less than ten rupees per mensem, and to sanction compensation for dearness of provisions being passed to the Local Troops at the scale laid down for 1st class or fighting men, and to the public establishments at the 2nd class or followers' rate, whenever the aggregate cost of their respective rations exceeds the assigned amounts.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

3rd Infantry.

Lieutenant P. W. Smith, Quarter Master, 5th Infantry, to officiate as Adjutant, during the absence on sick leave of Lieutenant C. K. Mackinnon, or until further orders.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned Officers to form a Committee to consider and report on certain proposals connected with the subject of Army Hospital Equipments for India and of the best mode of conveying sick and wounded men on field service :—President—Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals W. Munro, M. D., C.B., of Her Majesty's British Service. Members—Major C. C. Johnson, Bengal Staff Corps, and an Engineer Officer to be nominated by the Public Work Department

Lieutenant Colonel George Harper Saxton, Madras Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the 11th January 1869, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Lieutenant Colonel William Scott Simpson, Madras Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the 11th January 1869, under the operation of Government General Order No. 631, 4th August 1864, para. 69, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed 12 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Captain from the dates specified, under the provisions of Government General Order, No. 803 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant Raymond Hervey de Montmorency, 4th Jan., 1869.

Lieutenant Arthur Battye, and Lieutenant Thomas Dayre I, 6th Jan., 1869.

Lieutenant Charles Kenneth Mackinnon, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 3rd Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate), for two years' under the Regulations of 1868.

The following order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed :—

Dated 4th January 1869 —Confirming the Regimental order issued to the 4th Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, dated the 28th December 1868, directing Major E. Hill, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant; Captain H. C. Onslow, Adjutant, to officiate as 2nd in Command; and Lieutenant R. Ottley, Squadron Subaltern, to officiate in addition as Adjutant, until the arrival of Captain A. A. Johnson, appointed Commandant of the Corps, or until further orders.

The services of Surgeon A. K. Reed, officiating in medical charge of the 7th Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal as a temporary arrangement.

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Ensign William Pritchard, Store-keeper, Army Clothing Agency, is promoted to the rank of Assistant Commissary.

The services of Captain F. H. Hood, of the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Colonel Brooke Boyd, of Infantry, for three years, under the Regulation of 1795.

Major William Munnings Lees, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, for one year, under the Regulations of 1868.

Major Edward Ham Langmore, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant 33rd (The Allahabad Regiment Native Infantry, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Major Calvert Daw Stanley Clarke, of the Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 43rd (Assam) Light Infantry, and Major Patrick Maxwell, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Kerrzepore, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Captain William Christopher Chowne, of the late 12th Native Infantry, Wing Officer, 6th Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, and 2nd Captain Charles Henry Luard, of the Royal Engineers, Deputy Consulting Engineer, Railway Department, Bengal, and Surgeon George Farrell, of the Medical Department, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant Donald Darroch, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Quarter Master, 32nd (Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry (Pioneers), for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Montague J. King-Harman, of the Royal Artillery, 2nd Subaltern, Peshawur Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking after the 10th February 1869.

Lieutenant Edward Gilbert Clayton, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Department of Public Works, Superintendent of Park and Field Trains, Sappers and Miners, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Captain E. Tierney, Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd Class, is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 1st February 1869, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on private affairs, under the Regulations of 1868.

Major George Delane, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant of the Viceroy's Body Guard, has been allowed leave of absence for one month, with effect from the 1st instant, to visit Bombay preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

The services of Lieutenant E. H. Steel, of the Royal Artillery, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) Bendyshe Walton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Military Store-keeper, Calcutta, for 20 months, under the Regulations of 1868.

Major Alexander Paterson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 3rd Goorkhs (The Kemaoon) Regiment, for 1 year, under the Regulations of 1868.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—20TH JANUARY.

London	Cotton	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10 0d. per ton.	
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal.	
Liverpool	Cotton	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	"
Overland	Cotton	£6 10s. 0d. to £7 0s. p. 40 c. ft.	
China	Sailing vessel Cotton	Nominal.	
	Steamer do.	R 6 to 7 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs 10 to 15 per cas t.	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 6 per ton.	
Mauritius	Grain	12 annas per bag.	

ARRIVAL.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Jan. 2	Chalma	Europe	Sunderland Sept. 24.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Jan. 20	C. O. Whitmore	Humphrey	Galle.
	China	Weeks	Galle.
	A. Reymon	Nacoda	Cochin.
	General Havelock (s)	Teasdale	Rutnagherry.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Per ship North, from Liverpool.—On the 20th December spoke the ship Brandringham, from Liverpool to Bombay, in lat. 24 S. long. 62 E. On the 21st December spoke the ship Dundee, from Calcutta to England, lat. 22 S., long. 69 E.

The ship Mumsoory, Urquhart, to Moulmein, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship Brandringham, to Liverpool.
Ship Chanticleer, to Calcutta.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

JASK, 20th, 9 A.M.—Steamer "Lord Elphinstone" in sight.
KURRACHEE, 20th, 10 A.M.—Steamer "Penang," with Overland Mails, sailed for Bombay.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 15	Saint Magnus	Walker	Liverpool, Sept. 20.
	Kurrachee (s)	Ewart	——
	Nicobar Isles	Bailmy	Moulmein, Dec. 27.

DEPARTURE.

Jan. 15	Camperdown	.....	——

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Jan. 14	Tapaguer	Arnaud	Pondicherry.

DEPARTURE.

Jan. 15	Wolverein	Munday	Chittagong.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 20th, 2 P.M.—Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; Persian line interrupted to Tabreez. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, 16th January, via Russia 14th January.
SYLHET, 19th, 12 noon.—Office opened.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 19th to 8 P.M. of the 20th January, are as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	0 48	0 20
" Calcutta	13 0	3 22
" Madras	6 55	0 45

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1868.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—December 30th, on board the steamer "Mongolia," John Gardiew, only son of Captain A. E. Campbell, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 14 months.

FINCH—January 12th at Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, Eliza, the widow of the late Captain Henry Finch, of the late E. I. Co.'s 13th Regiment Native Infantry, aged 96 years.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

O'DOWDA—January 12th, at Ghazeepore, the wife of Captain J. W. O'Dowda, District Superintendent of Police, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

KELLY—GREIG—January 7th, at Christ's Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev. W. E. Cahusac, Fred. W. Kelly, Civil Assistant Revenue Survey, to Elizabeth, second daughter of W. Greig, Esq., of "Belleville," Mussoorie.

NOTICE.

FROM Jan. 1, 1869, the London Agency of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE will be transferred to MR. GEORGE STREET, at whose Office, 30, Cornhill, a file of the daily issue can be seen and copies of the "Overland Summary" obtained on arrival of the Mail.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1869.

IN the absence of a Parliament where the chief men of India could open their minds and review large questions of policy, a public banquet or a durbar affords an efficient substitute, and a not inadequate opportunity. Parliaments would be altogether misplaced here, and we are not sure that Councils do not come within the same category. But to the public banquet on solemn occasions there is no objection, on the contrary it is an agreeable and convenient mode of enabling a newly arrived or departing servant of the state to unbosom himself, and for others to take a retrospective glance at his career. The best side of one case, at all events, can be put, and often is put, and, at such moments, a man's friends feel bound to indulge in a generous review of the past, and the man himself to speak as he perhaps could not have spoken while trammelled with the pre-eminent necessities of office.

At the Calcutta banquet, where India publicly took farewell of Sir John Lawrence, many suggestive and instructive sentiments were made, both by Sir William Mansfield and the Viceroy himself. The first point which strikes us is the not undignified allusion which the Commander-in-Chief made to the peculiar difficulties of Indian Government. That Government, we are told, and we entirely believe it, labours with a might and an intensity which it is hardly possible to conceive; yet, despite its care and devotion and ceaseless industry, its efforts are perpetually misconstrued, not from ill-will, but want of information. Now, we fully admit that there are substantial differences between England and India in this respect, and that in constitutionally governed countries, where the utmost publicity attainable is the rule of life, statesmen have a better chance of being appreciated. But, we believe, the political chiefs of England and America would utter exactly the same kind of dignified lament, and they, too, are obliged to wait until the results of their policy are seen in practical consequences. Less in England and America, we confess, but the rule holds good there; the difference is one of degree not of kind. For projects are privately debated and considered, often for years before they see the light, and it is nearly as difficult in England as it is in India to make those who are clamouring for prompt action outside the charmed administrative circle, understand not only where lie the obstructions, but their very nature. No doubt intense publicity and open contest in Parliament render the work of rulers more obvious to the vulgar eye; but even these great agencies do not and cannot withdraw the curtain which rightfully shrouds much of the labours of public men. In India, certainly, there is a possibility of approximating more closely to the publicity prevailing at home, and the Supreme Government has of late years done a good deal towards admitting the eyes of the outer world to gaze, at least, on the past and completed transactions of the state. The recent resolve to supply current information will carry us further, and do good in some degree. But that comparative fulness of knowledge which will enable the public, large or small, to judge its rulers, with moderate fairness, at the time of action or seeming inaction, no state can supply. It is one of the conditions of fulfilling high office that those who hold it should be liable to misconstruction, and they take the place with its liabilities. That state is happy in which there exists a manifest interest concerning the march of public affairs; and it is better that rulers should be unjustly criticised on half knowledge than that they should not be criticised at all. Perhaps we may be allowed to say, *par parenthèse*, that there is more mischief done to governments and to the Empire, in consequence of the absurd jealousies between the three Presidencies, jealousies as rife at home as in India, than by all the ill-informed and unjust criticism ever uttered since India had a free press.

Another marked point, in both speeches, was the reference to irrigation. Sir William Mansfield announced that the Secretary of State has been advised to sanction the expenditure of thirty millions sterling, spread over a period of ten or twelve years to defray the cost of constructing irrigation works, devised by the Director General. These works are works of "urgent necessity," and on that point there can be no doubt. But if they are sanctioned, as we hope they will be, and if they are to be paid for by means of loans raised in England, we trust that no pains will be spared to make it plain to capitalists, that in no case, can either the interest or principal of these loans fall upon the revenues of England. If money were raised on the faith of what may be called a moral guarantee from the Imperial Government, non payment would be a breach of faith. But all loans for the purpose of improving India, it should be understood beyond the possibility of dispute, must fall upon Indian revenues, and never upon England. India ought to pay for the improvement of India. In his emphatic announcement, Sir William said that the last act of Sir John Lawrence in India was to impress upon the Secretary of State the urgency of the measures proposed. Sir John Lawrence himself said—"I rejoice that the Government have *at length* succeeded in obtaining a recognition of the vital importance of an extended system of irrigation for India. *I have myself for long* been of opinion that no public works could be of so great importance to the country." Nevertheless, as if framed expressly to justify the observations of Sir William Mansfield on the misconstruction which pursues Government in India, we find our contemporary refusing to believe the word of Sir John Lawrence, and characteristically deliberately asserting that he deserves no credit for a measure on which he evidently has set his heart.

Not less interesting were the remarks of the late Viceroy on the line of conduct which ought to be pursued towards the Natives. When he said, "I lived much among the people among whom my lot was cast," and when he entreated "all classes to cultivate to their utmost friendly and cordial relations with the people among whom they dwell," he pointed to golden means by which the honour and stability of our rule may be maintained, and the true welfare of India wrought out. If all we hear be true, the advice is not needless. If proximity to Europe, if the great augmentation in the numbers of Europeans have helped to dig the gulf said to be increasing between the two races, we say that the advantages of that proximity and increase have been dearly bought. It is not subservience to native pretensions that is needed, but honourable guidance and a "conciliatory and kindly bearing." We do not promote either the welfare of India or of the British Empire, of which India is so noble a part, by surrendering our independence of conduct and judgment to natives. That is not the kind of relation pointed to by the late Governor-General; it is by manly association, considerate conduct, justice, and enlightened counsel that we can hope to recover any ground which we may have lost. The basis of our rule is the sword, but it is by moral personal influence mainly that we secure the full fruits of supremacy. At present the Government is too mechanical and too little personal and human. India demands, for her welfare, a Government of men, and not a Government of acts and institutions.

In the principle of frontier policy as enunciated by Sir John himself we cordially concur.

"I have been taunted" he said, "with maintaining a policy of inaction and supineness, and with indifference to the progress of events in Central Asia. I emphatically deny the allegation. I have very carefully watched all that has gone on in these distant countries. It is true that I have resolutely set my face against any proposal which, in my judgment, appeared to have a tendency to draw the Government of India into active interference in the affairs of Central Asia. I feel sure that it will prove, unless circumstances change entirely, a cardinal error, if we take such step. Such interference must sooner or later involve us in hostilities there, either with the people, or with their enemies, probably with both. Our true policy is to avoid such complications; to consolidate our power in India; to give to the people the best government we can; to organize our administration in every department on a system which will combine economy with efficiency; and so to make our Government strong and respected in our own vast territories."

Here is no mawkish, no canting objection to an extension of our arms or our frontier in deference to sentimental views of some supposed abstract rights. The defence and the exposition of principle rest solely on the expediency of the policy set forth. We are advised to remain within our frontier solely because it is best for the present and future of India and the Empire; and we are to stand fast, as long as it is obviously expedient, because on our own border we can best meet invaders with advantage. "Invasion may never come, but if it do come it should find us prepared to repel it." And the advice is sound, for no country possesses better means of defence, provided they are skilfully worked up, and rightly used. If India has an army—and we regret to disagree with Sir William Mansfield on that head—no known enemy invading India ought to survive the perilous experiment. Perhaps it was not without design that Sir John said "we *should* be prepared;" certainly we are not prepared now; since, in a soldier's sense of the word, we have no Army. May better times come, and, in that particular, restore the broken safeguard of the Empire.

ERRATUM.—By an oversight, in our issue yesterday, in referring to the gold currency, the words "twenty rupees eight annas" were printed for ten rupees four annas.

THE Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, in a letter dated the 11th ult., writes to the Bombay Government as follows :—"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 5,444, dated 31st October 1868, regarding a proposal for revising the present allotment of the higher warrant grades in Bombay Ordnance Department, and in reply to acquaint you, for the information of the Bombay Government, that the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council sanctions the following scale of establishment:—Two Deputy Commissaries; two Assistant Commissaries; three Deputy Assistant Commissaries."

CAPT. LOCKWOOD C. TAYLOR, brother of the Hon. Noble Taylor, and Capt. Henry Wood, 10th Hussars, son of Lord Halifax, have been appointed aides-de-camp to the Viceroy.

COLONEL ROBINSON, Director General of Telegraphs, has been accredited to the Ceylon Government to take over its telegraph lines, and to make all necessary arrangements in connection with the transfer.

A COMMITTEE consisting of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals W. Munro (H. M.'s British Service), Major C. C. Johnson (Bengal S. C.), and an Engineer officer to be nominated by the Public Works Department, has been appointed by the Government of India to consider and report on certain proposals connected with the subject of army hospital equipments for India. It appears that this step has been taken in consequence of Surgeon Major Francis, M. B., who during his recent absence in Europe devoted much time and attention to the question of ambulances and hospital equipments, having submitted a pamphlet on the subject to the Government of India.

A NEW pattern great-coat, says the "Pioneer," has been sealed for issue to Native Regiments of Infantry.

A TELEGRAM received by the "Pioneer" in regard to the East Indian Railway stores depot at Howrah having been destroyed by fire on Saturday evening last, sets down the loss at least eight lakhs. Our own telegram said two lakhs.

THE question of removing the British regiment from Deesa to Mount Aboo has been for some time under the consideration of the Government. So many practical difficulties have, however, interposed, that the plan, as we learn from the "Pioneer," has had to be abandoned.

IT has been reported to the Government of India that 387 men, employes of the East India Railway Company, have enrolled themselves as members of the Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps at the stations of Jamalpore, Dinapore, and Allahabad.

THE Government of India is going to issue annually a catalogue of books published in British India. The volume will be compiled in the Home Office from the quarterly returns of publications from the Local Governments under Act XXV. of 1867. Such a catalogue would be useful.

SOME details of the late earthquake are given in the "Englishman" of the 16th instant. A telegram, dated 2 P.M., of the 14th, stated that the shocks had not ceased in Cachar, and that the earth still continued to crack and heave. The Binakundy bungalow and tea-house had succumbed, and the Sealtic godown and the land about it were sinking bodily. A volcano in Cachar would be a novelty, but may be required as a safety valve for the pent-up forces that seem to be in operation. From accounts received from Gowalparah, the earthquake of Sunday does not appear to have been very severely felt at that place. Two distinct shocks are described, with an interval of five minutes between them. One house in the bazaar only was thrown down, though the walls of several were cracked. The shocks were distinctly felt at Purneah and Bhaugulpore, and a correspondent at the latter place notices a slight one as having occurred at 1 P.M. of the same day.

THE "Pioneer" mentions that the barracks at Chinsurah have sustained considerable damage from the earthquake of the 10th instant, and that Shillong has also suffered a good deal.

OUR readers will remember the recent disturbances in the territory of Keonjhur, in Bengal. We learn from papers in the "Gazette of India" that the offenders who were apprehended were tried before Mr. T. E. Ravenshaw, Officiating Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals of Cuttack, and that 183 of them have been sentenced as follows :—5 to death; 27 to transportation for life; 6 to 14 years' transportation; 9 to 10 years' do.; 38 to 7 years' imprisonment; 1 to 5 years'; 11 to 4 years; 31 to 2 years; 1 to 12 months'; 1 to 6 months'; and 2 to 3 months'; 48 to whipping; and 3 to be fined. "These punishments," remarks the Government of India in a communication on the subject, "have been awarded, not in the heat of conflict, or by the hasty proceedings of summary tribunals, but after a long and dispassionate investigation and with the full knowledge and supervision of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. Looking to the character and length of the disturbances, and to the acts of violence and atrocity which were perpetrated during a period of several months, His Excellency in Council is decidedly of opinion that no greater amount of severity has been shown than was absolutely called for, as the due punishment of evil-doers, and was indisp

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The Secretary of State for India, on the 8th December, 1863, addressed the following letter to the Governor General of India in Council:—

"I have received and considered in Council your Excellency's letter, No. 419 of the 31st October 1868.

"I still am of opinion that officers of the Indian Medical Service, on first appointment, should only come into receipt of Indian pay and allowances from date of arrival within the limits of the Presidency to which they have been gazetted, but whenever they may be provided with passages on board Her Majesty's Indian troop ships, they will be considered as entitled to Indian pay and allowances on landing at Bombay."

CASH BALANCES AT GOVERNMENT TREASURIES.

The following is a Statement of Cash Balances in the Government Treasuries in India, at the close of the month of November last, contrasted with that of the previous years.

	November 1865.	November 1867.	November 1868.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government of India ...	34,04,759	1,06,28,925	33,41,399
Bengal ...	21,55,264	1,37,86,468	1,24,81,273
British Burmah ...	18,48,184	24,58,940	26,76,710
North-West Provinces ...	1,60,48,185	1,64,37,055	1,31,86,568
Oudh ...	23,78,498	32,72,505	34,41,596
Punjab ...	81,31,864	83,57,661	69,53,166
Bombay ...	1,36,33,348	1,73,16,257	95,65,541
Central Provinces ...	33,75,908	44,28,357	35,56,520
Madras ...	1,44,03,083	1,84,12,048	1,69,19,859
...	7,32,71,063	9,52,98,736	7,15,22,402
Berars ...	33,47,331	*	*
TOTAL ...	8,16,18,394	.....	.....

* The Cash Balance of the Berars is omitted; their Revenues and Charges being excluded from those of the Government of India from April 1867.

COTTON AND INDIGO IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

From the official statement put forth by the Board of Revenue, it would appear that the number of acres under cotton cultivation in November last is decreasing in extent. The area is given at 1,019,397 acres. This, as compared with the previous year, shows a falling off of 197,753 acres. What has become of this land? If the market rate of a staple is a correct indication of its quality, it would appear that the best cotton is grown in the Ganjam, and the worst in the South Arcot, District.

Indigo, on the other hand, shows a decided tendency to increase and multiply. The number of acres under cultivation in November last was 95,955. This is 5,242 acres more than were planted out last year. Applying the same test to indigo that we did to cotton, it is evident that the best indigo is grown in the Cuddapah, and the worst in the Trichinopoly, District. The market rate of a cake of indigo weighing 25 lbs. was, in the former, from fifty to seventy rupees, and in the latter district, only nineteen rupees.—*Madras Athenæum.*

INSPECTORS GENERAL AND DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF HOSPITALS.

The following letter is from the Secretary of State for India to the Governor General in Council, dated 8th December 1868:—

"I have considered in Council your letter, dated the 24th of October last, No. 413, submitting the question whether service for the extra pension of £350 in the case of Inspectors General of Hospitals, or £250 in that of Deputy Inspectors General, should commence from the date of the officer's appointment to that grade, or from the date of his taking up the duties of the appointment.

"With the view of rendering the periods regulating the tenure of office and the claim to extra pension identical, you recommend that the service should be held as commencing from the date of appointment, if the officer be in India, or, if otherwise, from the date of his arrival in India; and that the full consolidated pay of the appointment should commence, for an Inspector General, from the date of his entering the Presidency, if he be not already within it, and for a Deputy Inspector General from the date of his entering the circle.

"Her Majesty's Government approve of these recommendations being adopted as a general rule, but it is not their intention thereby to alter the decision laid down in my Despatch, dated the 24th of May 1867, No. 144, which limited the tenure of office, in the case of an Inspector or Deputy Inspector General who has been officiating as such on full pay prior to his permanent appointment to five years from the date of the commencement of such officiating service. In this case, the five years qualifying for extra pension should commence at the same time."

RATES FOR TRANSPORT OF GRAIN IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

On the 11th January, the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, addressed the Secretary to the Government of Bombay as follows:—

"In forwarding, for the information of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council, copies of the accompanying papers relating to an intended reduction of the rates charged for the transport of grain on the Railways in the Upper Provinces of India, I am directed to invite the special attention of the Bombay Government to the remarks relating to the Sind Fotilla and the Bombay Railways.

"I am to add, with reference to the possible reduction of the rates on the Bombay Railways, that it is understood that the ordinary price of food grains in many parts of the Bombay Presidency has been so high for many years past, owing to causes quite apart from any temporary or local loss of the grain crops, as to place the districts in which this is the case in an altogether different position from that of the districts of Upper India in which the drought of the last year has caused the more or less complete loss of the last khurreef crop, and the probable failure or serious injury of much of the coming rubbee. The Governor General in Council feels that it will be sufficient to point out to the Government of Bombay that the proposed measure has not been adopted by the Government of India merely on account of the present high prices in Upper India, but no less because those high prices are directly caused by a scarcity of food, to relieve which it is important to stimulate imports from without. With this remark, to indicate a probable cause for treating differently the case of high prices in different parts of the country, His Excellency the Governor General in Council will leave the decision of what should be done in the matter in hand entirely to the discretion of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council."

REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS ON THE GRAIN TRADE IN RAJPOOTANA.

We find from the *Gazette of India* that at a meeting of representatives of all the States of Rajpootana held at the Residency, Ajmere, by Lieutenant-Colonel Keatinge, C. S. I. and V. C., for the purpose of determining the measures necessary for removing existing restrictions on the grain trade in Rajpootana, it was agreed—

1st.—That the practice of bundee, or the prohibition of export and the fixing of prices by the State, and every other artificial restraint on the sale and removal of grain, is to be permanently abolished.

2nd.—That a maximum rate of 2½ annas per maund be levied once only by each State on all grain moving within or through its territory, and that any rates in excess should be immediately abolished. This rate not to be considered to include Bhoom or Chowkeydaree, which may at the discretion of the ruler be levied according to existing rates. (The right of Thakoors to be considered as Bhoom as regards this engagement.)

3rd.—That when the prices of wheat reaches 8 seers per rupee (seer of 80 tolahs) in any two of the States of Jeypore, Bikaneer, Kishengurh, Ulwur, Bhurtpore, Dholepore, Kerowlee, Tonk, Kotah, Boondee, Jhalrapatun, Doongurpore, Banswara, Pertabgurh; or when it reaches 6 seers per rupee in any two of the States of Jeysulmere, Marwar, Mullanee, Meywar, Sirohi, then it be considered that there is famine in the land, and all the States will immediately relinquish the collection of duty on grain, until the prices have again fallen below that level. When the States relinquish the collection of duty, the Thakoors will be expected to do the same. The dates for the cessation or renewal of duty to be determined by the Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana in consultation with the Vakeels accredited to him.

As, however, the value of money and the average of prices may be very seriously altered by the construction of the Rajpootana Railway or by other causes, the limit of prices in time of scarcity determined on this last clause is to be subject to revisal every ten (10) years. In consequence of the very exceptional circumstances of the Jeysulmere State, the representatives request the Governor General's Agent to make such exemption in favour of it as its peculiar position may render necessary.

The measures were carried unanimously.

The proceedings were signed by all the representatives at a Durbar assembled for this purpose on the 6th December 1868.

RULES FOR APPLICATIONS FOR FURLOUGH.

With the view of preventing the inconvenience which frequently results from the irregular manner in which applications for furlough to Europe from Officers serving under the several Local Governments and Administrations are submitted for the sanction of the Government of India, and from their being unaccompanied by the statements of service and certificates required by the regulations, a series of rules and forms is published in the *Gazette of India* for the guidance of all concerned.

The order of the Government of India (which is dated 11th inst.) is as follows, omitting the forms referred to as A, B, C, & D, which we published on the 19th December:—

The Local Government and Administration, or Department, under which the Officer is serving will forward the application in duplicate for furlough to Europe on private affairs to the Adjutant General for submission to the Government of India in the Military Department, and on sanction being accorded, an intimation to that effect, or an extract General Order, will be sent by the Military Department to the Local Government, or Government Department, which will then grant the usual preparatory leave to the port of embarkation. Officers serving out of their own Presidencies will submit their applications for furlough *on private affairs* to the Government of their own Presidency, through the Government or Administration under which they may be serving.

Officers are recommended not to defer submitting their applications to the last moment, as they are on no account to be permitted to leave their stations until they have been officially informed that the furlough has been sanctioned.

Care is to be taken that applications are accompanied by the prescribed documents, in duplicate, as specified below:—

I. A certificate of no-demands from the Presidency Pay Master, countersigned by the Military Accountant or by a guarantee from some respectable person or agent. Officers should, as early as possible, apply to the Presidency Pay Master for the necessary "no-demand" certificate, countersigned by the proper authorities, at the same time furnishing that Officer with a similar certificate from the Pay Master by whom they were last paid, without which the Presidency Pay Master cannot grant his no-demand certificate.

The following is the form of guarantee required in lieu of a no-demand certificate:—

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

SIR,—In lieu of the prescribed no-demand certificate, I (or we) hold myself (or ourselves) responsible to the Government for any public demand or demands that may arise against (name and corps) in the event of his being permitted to proceed to (place of leave or furlough).—I (or we have, &c.)

(signature, &c.)

(Place and date.)

In the case of an Officer serving in the Public Works Department, the no-demand certificate will be furnished by the Public Works Controller of Accounts of the province in which he may be serving. G. G. O. No. 891, dated 24th October 1866.

In *addition* to the no-demand certificate, an Officer in Civil or Political employ must produce an acquittance from the Civil Branch of the Office of Account of the Presidency, or Local Government under which he may be serving, or to which he may be responsible.

II. A statement of leave since entering the service, and statement of service—in the [illegible] forms A. B. C. D. (to be prepared by the applicant himself.)

* * * * * *

III. A declaration on honor, in the case of Officers proceeding to England on urgent private affairs, and who are not entitled to regular furlough as required by para. 3,* Section XXXVI. of the Military Regulations.

As regards Officers proceeding to England on account of ill health, the existing rules remain unaltered.

Preparatory leave in the case of Officers proceeding on medical certificate will be granted, as hitherto, by Local Governments and Administrations in anticipation of the applicant appearing before the Medical Board of the Presidency at which he may embark, and in the case of Officers proceeding by Bombay or Madras, furlough on medical certificate will be granted by the Governments of those Presidencies in the local Gazette, subject to confirmation by the Government of India.

Officers proceeding via Calcutta are required to submit their applications to the Assistant Adjutant General, Presidency Division, for submission to the Military Department at Calcutta.

The following papers must be submitted with these applications, *viz*:—

Certificate of the Presidency† Medical Board.

Statement of service as above.

Certificate required of Officers in charge of cash or stores by G. G. O. No. 755 of 1860 in accordance with the form below:—

"Certified that as far as can be ascertained, after careful examination, nothing irregular nor any known demands against [illegible] remain unadjusted in his office."

Signature of the relieving officer.

Place

Date

Officers in *Civil employ* will obtain this certificate from the Accountant General of the Province in which they may be serving, and not from the relieving officer. G. G. O. No. 992, dated 22nd October 1868.

N. B.—Officers employed in the Public Works Department will have to submit certificate from the Public Works Controller of the Province in which they may be serving, that "so far as is known there is nothing objectionable in their accounts."

Officers arriving at Calcutta, on their way to England, either on furlough or private affairs, or medical certificate, are required to report themselves to the Assistant Adjutant General in Fort William, from whom they will obtain all necessary information for their guidance; and similar reports will, of course, be made to the proper functionaries at Madras and Bombay by Officers embarking at those Presidencies.

* Para. 3, section XXXVI. of the Military Regulations.

An Officer desirous of proceeding to Europe on emergent private affairs who may have already enjoyed the authorized furlough, or who [illegible] is not entitled to such indulgence, will transmit with his application a succinct detail on honor of the circumstances which induce him to apply.

† Or Board presided over by an Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Service.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ORIENTAL SHIPPING COMPANY AND THE UNION FINANCIAL CORPORATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg that you will kindly permit me, through the medium of your valuable journal, to inquire when the liquidators of the Oriental Shipping Company intend laying their final report before the shareholders, as it is high time that the business of liquidation was brought to a close, it having been three and a half years in operation. I also wish to inquire when the liquidators of the Union Financial intend favouring the shareholders with their annual report. This company has been as long in liquidation as the above-mentioned company.—Yours, &c.,

A SHAREHOLDER.

20th January.

A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I deem it to be the duty of every native, and especially every Parsee gentleman, to welcome back to these shores a citizen of this presidency, whose ardent and disinterested labours in the cause of India in the Far West have earned for him the reputation of a patriot and made his name familiar to the lips of his countrymen as household words. I allude to Professor Dadabhai Naoroji, who has lately returned from England. I trust my native brethren will respond to my call, and I would take the liberty to suggest that the Sheriff be requested to call forthwith a meeting of the native inhabitants in the Town Hall to consider what course should be adopted to carry into effect the above object, and what measures should be taken to perpetuate amongst us the name of our revered friend, whose many obligations upon this country richly merit some acknowledgments at our hands.—Yours, &c.,

C. H. M.

18th January.

THE CHARITABLE CONCERT AT GRANT BUILDINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to thank those gentlemen who have been kind enough to furnish me with their names and the amount of their subscriptions to the Concert lately given at Colaba for the benefit of Mrs. Plummer and children, and to impress upon those who have not already done so the danger of delay, as there is no other means of arriving at the amount received by Captain Robinson.

With great difficulty I found out Captain Robinson's agents, and on seeing his account was perfectly dissatisfied with it; therefore I made out a verbatim copy, which now lies at the office of Jamsetjee Jeghanghir, No. 16, Apollo Street, for those who think proper to examine it.

Let subscribers comply with my request without further delay, in order that the money subscribed for such a laudable purpose may not be otherwise appropriated.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, 20th January. CHARITY.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of to-day Mr. Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy comes forward in great haste, and in a very charitable mood, to inform the public that Captain Robinson has left no Dr. and Cr account relating to the Charitable Concert at Colaba with him. You will allow me to publish, through your columns, for the benefit of the persons who have been so ready with their charitable insinuations against a man who has perhaps a good deal to answer for the faults of a simple and unsuspecting heart, but who is by no means a very bad specimen of the honest British tar, that Captain Robinson meant the words signed, Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy, of Messrs. C. N. Cama & Co.—Yours, &c.,

PESTONJEE DHUNJEEBHOY,

Sassoon Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, 20th Jan.

PRIVILEGED POSTAL RATES.

In regard to the regulations respecting the correspondence of commissioned officers of the army conveyed to or from the United Kingdom by British packet, published under dates the 5th August and 30th November 1868, it is notified that the definition of the term "Civil Employ" given in paragraph 4 of the Notice of 5th August has been superseded by a ruling of the Government of India, in the Military Department, whereby officers of the following classes are declared to be entitled to the privileged rates, *viz*:—

(1).—Officers serving with Regiments or Corps, whether under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief or Civil Governments, as well as officers on the staff of those Forces.

(2).—Officers serving in Departments under the Commander-in-Chief, as well as those serving in the following Departments, which are under the Government of India and the Governments of Madras and Bombay, *viz*:—

Ordnance.	Stud.
Army Commissariat.	Medical, except Medical Officers holding Civil Charges.
Military Account.	
Clothing.	

(3).—Personal Staff Officers, whether of a Military or Civil functionary.

The following clause has been added to paragraph 3 of the same Rules, *viz*.:—

"A Commanding Officer or Head of a Department when sending a letter is recommended to sign it twice, *i. e.*, once as sender and again (cross ways) as Commanding Officer or Head of a Department. Where it may be quite clear from the address that the officer who signs it is both the sender and the Commanding Officer or Head of Department, no surcharge will be made, but it is safer for the officer in all cases to sign it twice as above recommended, so as to leave nothing to conjecture."

BOMBAY.

Assistant Surgeon Duckering is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate.

Postal Notice.—Mails will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, for Zanzibar per bugla *Guuja Pudarath*, on the 21st inst. (to-day) at 9 A.M.

Passengers for Rutnagherry.—The s. s. *General Havelock*, Captain Teasdale, sailed yesterday for Rutnagherry with the following passengers:—Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayen Mundlick, and his lady, and seventeen followers.

Programme of Music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Esplanade this evening:—

March	"Grusen Breslan" ..... Faust.
Overture	"Marco Spado" ..... Auber.
Selection (Op.)	"L'Elisire d'Amore" ..... Donizetti.
Waltz	"Flowers of the Sea" ..... Coote.
Selection (Op.)	"Un Ballo in Maschere" ... Verdi.
Quadrille	"Belgian" ..... Godfrey.
Gallop	"Fox Hunters" ..... Coote.

Indo-British Institution.—There were on the 31st December forty-eight children on the roll, of the following nationalities:—Europeans 11, Indo-Britons 24, Native Christians 11, Syrian 1, and Armenian 1. Six children are fully paid for. Hence the income, from all sources, for the month fell short of the expenditure by Rs. 90. Aid is accordingly much needed. The schools were examined in December by the Government Educational Inspector with very satisfactory results.

Fire at Dr. Bhau Dajee's House.—Shortly after seven o'clock last night a large temporary erection behind the house of Dr. Bhau Dajee, for the accommodation of a marriage party, took fire, and the whole erection was almost immediately in a blaze. When the fire broke out there was nobody in the erection, so that no one was injured by the fire.

Death from Excessive Drinking.—On Tuesday a Coroner's inquest was held at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of one Hunmunta Wittoo. On Sunday night last deceased went home quite drunk. In the morning his wife found him lying insensible, and took him to the hospital, where he died shortly after admission. The jury came to the conclusion that the deceased had died from excessive drinking.

Theft of Ornaments.—Keekabhoy Foolchund, a broker, yesterday appeared before Mr. John Connon, and obtained a warrant against one Anundjee Dewjee who, it appeared, was in the service of the aunt of the informant, and who, on Sunday night last, suddenly disappeared, having previously, it was said, stolen from the complainant's box ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,500. The man had absconded from Bombay and was now at Surat.

Cheating.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. John Connon, Ghella Poonsee, a dealer in gunny bags, obtained a warrant against one Mahomed Kurreem, under the following circumstances. It appears from the information that on Monday last about 8 o'clock in the morning, a man who gave his name as Mahomed Kurreem, went to complainant's shop at Boree Bunder, and bought from him forty-one bales of gunny bags of the value of Rs. 410. After taking delivery of the bales, accused asked the complainant to send a man, by whom, he said, he would send the money. He accordingly sent his man, who returned in about couple of hours and said that the goods were taken to a warehouse in Maple gully, and that the accused had told him to come in the evening as his cashier had gone out. He again sent his servant in the evening, who returned soon and informed his master that the prisoner could not be found. The complainant believed that forty-one bales of gunny bags had been sent [illegible] to Ahmedabad, and that the accused had left Bombay with the goods for the same place. Under these circumstances he charged him with cheating, and applied for a warrant, which was granted.

The Case of "Kidnapping" a Girl.—Peter Alban Rozario was again charged on Tuesday, before Mr. R. H. Showell, at the instance of Mr. J. W. Fauxhall, a pensioned engineer, with kidnapping Anne Emily Fauxhall out of lawful guardianship, she being under sixteen years of age; and the Rev. Father Ciampi, Vicar of the Kalbadavie Chapel, with abetment of the offence. Mr. Judge, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the prosecution, and Mr. Macpherson, barrister-at-law, for the defence.

The informant, Mr. J. W. Fauxhall, on being resworn, and examined by Mr. Judge, said—My daughter was born on the 9th January 1855. I told the first defendant that I would never consent to give him my daughter in marriage as he was a Catholic and I was a Protestant.

The prosecutor was cross-examined by Mr. Macpherson at some length.

George Brooks, clerk to Christ's Church, Byculla, produced a Register of Baptisms and pointed out an entry dated 24th January 1855, of the baptism of one Anne Emily Fauxhall, who was stated to have been born on the 9th January 1855.

Anne Emily Rozario, on being examined by Mr Judge, said—I changed my name Anne Emily Fauxhall to my present name by marrying the first defendant. I was married to him in the Kalbadavie Chapel. The Rev. Father Ciampi performed the ceremony. This was on the 1st instant.

Cross-examined by Mr. Macpherson—The first defendant did not entice me away. I went with him willingly. I went to the Chapel on the 1st of this month, and met the first defendant there. I knew that I was going there for the purpose of being married to the first defendant. The prosecutor told me I could marry whom I liked, but that he would not support us. I have known the first defendant for nearly a year. About six or seven months after he knew me he paid me his attentions. A month after he presented me with a ring. I showed the ring to my father the same day, and he told me to take it. I had it in my possession for fifteen days. My father then took it from me and returned it to the first defendant. About two or three months afterwards the prosecutor left his house. I saw the second defendant three or four times before my marriage. I went to him to ask whether he would perform the marriage ceremony between me and the first defendant. At first Father Ciampi promised to perform the ceremony, and afterwards he refused. I cannot say why. Afterwards I went again, and when I said I would turn a Roman Catholic he agreed to perform the ceremony. I turned a Roman Catholic of my own free will. Father Ciampi did not persuade me to turn a Roman Catholic. He did not warn me of the solemnity of the step. He left it to my own free discretion.

Re-examined by Mr. Judge—I turned a Roman Catholic some days before my marriage with the first defendant. I think it was four days after Christmas. The prosecutor did not say anything when he took away the ring from me. I was present when he spoke to the first defendant, but I could not hear what he said. When Father Ciampi refused to perform the marriage ceremony, he said that the prosecutor threatened to prosecute him if he performed the marriage ceremony. This was after my father left the house. I know nothing about any letters addressed to first defendant by the prosecutor.

By the Court—Only Mrs. Cook accompanied me to Father Ciampi's; neither my mother, nor brother. I was married from the house in which my father left me when he went away.

His Worship adjourned the further investigation of the case till to-morrow (Friday.)

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—20TH JAN.

(Before R. H. Showell, Esq.)

Theft.—Lewis Fernand was charged with stealing two table cloths, of the value of Rs. 22, the property of the P. and O. Company's steam-ship *Malta*, and on conviction was sentenced to receive twenty stripes.

THE GUZERAT RELIEF FUND.

A meeting of the subscribers to the Guzerat Relief Fund was held on Wednesday, the 20th inst, at the offices of the Chamber of Commerce in Graham's Buildings, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Mr. Vurjeevundass Madowdass was voted to the chair.

The chairman explained that this meeting was called in consequence of the arrival in Bombay of about 150 men, women and children from the famine districts north of Guzerat, many of whom were not fit to maintain themselves by work, and a proposal was made that these poor people, who are now living temporarily near Bhooleshwur, should be lodged and fed out of the balance of the Guzerat Relief Fund, now lying in the new Bank of Bombay, and amounting to upwards of twenty thousand rupees. The chairman further stated that a letter had been received by him from Mr. A. A. Borrodaile, acting Collector of Ahmedabad, and president of the relief fund committee there, requesting that the above sum of money might be remitted to him, as the Ahmedabad committee had still to dispose of the claims of no less than 500 petitioners praying for relief in view to enable them to repair or rebuild their houses, and also to provide means of affording immediate relief in the shape of food, &c., to a large number of hungry Marwarrees who were arriving almost daily into Ahmedabad.

After some discussion, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

1. Proposed by Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey, and seconded by Mr. Morojee Goculdass, that relief be given out of the balance of the Guzerat Relief Fund in the shape of food and clothing to the people now arrived in Bombay from the famine districts.

2. Proposed by Mr. Nusserwanjee Jehangierjee Wadia, seconded by Mr. Ramjee Madowjee, that a letter be addressed to Mr. A. A. Borrodaile, Collector of Ahmedabad, remitting along with it the sum of rupees two thousand and five hundred for the relief of the Marwarrees from the famine districts referred to in his letter, and promising also that a further sum of Rs. 2,500 will be forwarded if required for the same purpose; but stating no money can be sent for the purpose of building houses in the manner required by his committee.

3. Proposed by Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, and seconded by Mr. Trikamdass Nuthoobhoy, that a committee of the following gentlemen be appointed to carry out the purposes of the two resolutions just adopted, and that the committee be also empowered to use the balance of the fund in affording such other relief as they may consider advisable from time to time, without further reference to the subscribers:—

Committee.—Veerjeevundass Madowdass, Esq., Nusserwanjee Jehanghierjee Wadia, Esq., Ramjee Mahadowjee, Esq., and Morojee Goculdass, Esq.

After a vote of thanks to the Chamber of Commerce for the use of their rooms, and to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair, the meeting broke up.

The proceedings of the meeting were conducted in the Guzerathi language.

REDUCTION OF NATIONAL ARMAMENTS.

Except for the strange perversity which too often characterizes official views, we should be disposed to dismiss as utterly incredible a report now in circulation respecting certain proposed reductions in our National Armaments. That the chief field for retrenchment must be looked for in the Army and Navy Estimates is perfectly true. Nobody expects that the £26,000,000 now allotted to the warlike services will be allowed to pass without curtailment, but of all the forces with which that enormous outlay is supposed to provide us there is none which is at once so cheap, so popular, and so effective as that with which, if the present rumours speak truth, the late Ministry was inclined to begin the process of reduction. We think we might safely wager that no reader left to his own conjectures would ever hit upon the point intended to be attacked as the weakest in our system, and for the simple reason that it is in reality the very strongest. Of all the men, soldiers or sailors, in the two services, there are none so universally available as the Royal Marines. For years past this invaluable force has been growing in public esteem, until, at one time, it was actually suggested that our whole army should be classed and trained as an establishment of Marines, so desirable did it appear to possess, instead of mere soldiers, men who, besides being as good as the best soldiers, were nearly as good as sailors too. Yet this unique force, combining in itself the characteristic qualities of the two services together, is that which was selected by the late Administration, according to report, for unsparing reduction. We have even heard it stated that it was proposed to abolish it altogether, with the single exception of the Artillery branch.

It seems impossible to imagine a more fatal mistake. If we can afford, as may perhaps be the case, to dispense with 10,000 men, let the 10,000 go, but the last who should go are certainly the Marines. These troops are the handiest, most useful, and, withal, the cheapest in the Imperial service. They are equally available on sea and on land. They have all the dexterity and self-resource of the seaman combined with the steadiness and discipline of the regular soldier. They are ready for service at any point of the globe at any moment. Habituated to the sea, they are exempt from the sea-sickness which would cripple an ordinary battalion for some time after embarcation, while with equal fitness for land operations they can be put on shore under any circumstances to take their part in an engagement. In point of fact, most of the fighting we have done or prepared to do of late years has been done by these very men. The "Marines of the squadron" usually represent the force at the command of our authorities on distant stations. On any emergency a battalion of these troops is organized and put on shore, and we think we may say that no commanding officer would ever feel desire to see better soldiers. As the whole force constitutes a single corps, the men, so to speak, are all men of the same regiment, and the draughts from half-a-dozen ships are formed into a compact body under their proper officers without the slightest trouble. When the service is over, the battalion thus extemporized can be broken up again with equal ease, and the men distributed once more. It is true that the force is not a fashionable force. It is much under-officered, and as the promotion goes by seniority, and the service involves real work, patronage and jobbery find few opportunities in the Royal Marines. But, though that consideration may damage this famous corps in official favour, we shall be greatly surprised if such objections are shared by the public.

We perfectly understand, and we are ready to acknowledge, that retrenchment must mean reduction of armaments, and that in a reduction of armaments all branches must take their share. If, for instance, our naval forces are to be reduced, and if we are to have fewer ships in commission, we should expect to see fewer admirals, fewer seamen, and, to a certain extent, fewer Marines. But, even by this reckoning, the Marines should be the last to be touched. Be it remembered that a Marine, after all, is only a soldier who is as good on sea as on land; and is not such a soldier of more value than one who has had no sea training and is effective on shore only. Of course, it is only within certain limits that so peculiar a force can be created, and it is a curious illustration of the reported scheme that we were compelled to use this very argument not long ago in opposition to an indefinite *increase* of the force, which was then advocated. Everybody saw that, if as many soldiers as possible could be converted into Marines, the service would gain in proportion, but everybody did not see that Marines could only be made in proportion to the force kept afloat. On shore the Marine is trained and disciplined on the best system known to the army, until he becomes, in fact, a perfect soldier. About this branch of his training there is no difficulty; but when it comes to training at sea ships are required for the purpose, and these ships must be on active service. A Marine can only learn this part of his duty afloat, and, as each ship in commission can only receive its own complement of Marines, there is a limit, easily reached, beyond which Marine drill, and therefore our force of Marines, cannot be extended. These limits must necessarily be still further contracted if our squadrons are to be diminished in strength, and so far a reduction in the Corps of Marines may be inevitable. We hold it, however, to be of the utmost importance that every man of the force should be kept whom it is possible to keep. Of all the troops in the service there are none who could so ill be spared—none whose loss would bring so great a sacrifice of efficiency with such small relief to the Exchequer.

With the exception of Indian duty, almost all the active work devolving upon us of late years has been work which the Royal Marines are especially qualified for performing. We are in an insular people, and our troops must always be moved in ships, and often lodged on board. There really is something to be said for making all regiments take their turn of Marine service, as, indeed, was at one time the fashion. But our Marines now are as useful afloat as ashore. A few years ago, while ships were waiting in harbour to be manned, half the sailors' work on board was done by the Marines, who were always at hand and always ready. Abroad they became soldiers again with equal readiness, and were mounting guard at Vera Cruz, or making a "descent" upon Japan, or following the Maories into the Bush in New Zealand, as duty called. So singular, indeed, as well as notorious, is the efficiency of this force, that we really cannot imagine with what views or presumptions it should have been proposed to disband it. Certainly it may have few friends in official quarters, for the respect will be more than made up to it in public favour. Englishmen in general well understand that the Marines are the real working men of the service, and they will not be at all disposed to sacrifice one of the best bargains which the country gets out of the whole outlay upon warlike establishments.—*The Times.*

Mr. James Disraeli.—This gentleman died quite suddenly on Wednesday morning, the 23rd Dec. He had suffered for some months past from frequent attacks of heart disease, but hitherto he had been so much better as to attend at Somerset House, where he held the post of Commissioner of the Board of Inland Revenue, and he transacted business as late as the Tuesday afternoon. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon he left Somerset-house, and he appeared then in good health, but as on after 2 the following morning he suffered from an attack of heart disease, which lasted with great severity until his death. The deceased gentleman was appointed to the Board of Inland Revenue in 1858; and previous to that he was for some years treasurer of the County Courts of Lincolnshire and Derbyshire. Mr. Disraeli was the brother of the Right Hon. B. Disraeli and of Mr. Ralph Disraeli, one of the Registrars in Chancery. The deceased gentleman was a widower.

A COLUMN FOR THE LADIES.

LA MODE.—ROBES.

PARIS, Dec. 21.

If women's toilettes have partaken of the extravagant at certain epochs in all ages of the world, certainly at no former period have the garments in which the sex array themselves exhibited a more complex configuration or a greater redundancy of ornamentation than at the present moment. The skirt of the robe, which used to be such a simple affair, a long sweep of flowing drapery with nothing beyond its graceful folds to set it off, has now become one of the most complicated productions that can well be devised; and if it is only as difficult to invent as it is to describe, the task of the modiste must be bewildering enough. The basques attached to the corsage of the robe with the raised upper and flounced under skirts give to the costume the appearance of a "robe a trois jupes," in addition to which there is frequently a "tablier" in front, a scarf with long ends falling behind or else a voluminous bouffant and large lappets hanging at the side; besides an infinity of trimming in the form of buttons, bows, barrettes, rosettes, rouleaux, tassels, fringes, flounces, and festoons, almost as complex in their arrangement as a Chinese puzzle.

For toilettes de promenade, it is not simply the robe courte which is the mode at present, but the most marked exaggeration of it, known as the jupe Camargo, so named after the famous dancer of the early part of last century, who first brought short skirts into fashion on the stage. Velvets appear to be as much in favour this season as they were last, spite of the efforts which are being made to force tartans into the foremost place. We have them in the most delicate tints as well as in the richest and deepest shades. Certain of these velvet costumes, in narrow rainbow-coloured stripes on a dark round, are most resplendent; too resplendent, in fact, for ordinary wear, although brilliant tints are the rule at present. The corsages are usually plain, still we now and then find them ornamented with a simulated pelerine bordered with deep rainbow-coloured fringe which falls over the shoulders after the fashion of epaulettes. The upper jupes are arranged at the bottom in small festoons bordered with similar fringe and caught up by rosettes from which hang little fringed "pattes." A ribbon ceinture fastened behind with a bow and long ends will most likely encircle the waist. In front may or may not be a fringed tablier; if there is, the chances are that it will be compensated for by long fringed basques at the sides. The under jupe, if of the same materials as the remainder of the robe, will be perfectly plain, but if of satin it will be bordered by a deep ruche surmounted by a row of little puffs.

It is said that the arbiter of the mode over here has, after due deliberation, decreed that fur is inadmissible for the trimming of toilettes de promenade. You may line mantles with fur if you please, remarks he, but not a scrap of it must be visible on the outside. For once our elegantes would appear to have rebelled against the dictum of the Lycurgus of the Rue de la Paix, for they wear not only mantles, but robes also, trimmed with fur. A costume in garnet-coloured velvet has a short jacket, which is caught in front at the waist and fastened across the breast on the left side, bound all round with fur, with fur bands, moreover, at the collar and the cuffs. The extremely short upper jupe is bouffantee all round at the bottom, and has a series of perpendicular barrettes of varying lengths and ornamented with buttons, disposed down the sides. The under jupe of satin of the same shade of colour has a deep coloured ruche at the upper part and a single deep ruche at the bottom, the intervening space being bouillonee all over with tiny puffs. Another costume in bright blue velvet has the under jupe trimmed with a deep fur border, and a narrow band of fur a few inches above it. The short upper jupe, which is looped over to the left side with a band of fur, has a narrow fur border at the bottom. The corsage is, moreover, trimmed with fur at the neck and shoulders and up the front. The ceinture is of velvet, bound with fur, and the toilette is completed by a chapeau Russe and muff en suite, and half-boots of brown russia leather.

A toilette in the new shade known as "flamme du Vesuve" consists of a satin robe with slight train, bordered by an exceedingly deep flounce, which is scolloped at the head, and has a band of grey fox fur about ten or twelve inches from the bottom. The coat of the tight-fitting sleeves are formed of fur, surmounted by small scollops in satin. A velvet pardessus of the same colour as the robe is made with a wide opening up the sides to the shoulders, and bordered all round with fur, the bottom being trimmed with a flounce similar to that round the skirt of the robe, but only half its depth. Behind is a hood, likewise bordered with fur, and down the front of the pardessus are a series of large velvet buttons.

So much for toilette de promenade with fur trimming. We have other outdoor costumes in black velvet with the high corsage trimmed both in front and behind, with black lace to give the idea of a Swiss bodice, and having two rows of deep lace round the skirts of the casaque, which is ornamented with a couple of long pattes, bordered with fringe at each side. The upper jupe is ornamented with similar but larger pattes, and the under jupe of deep rose colour satin is bouffantee all round, and trimmed with a deep ruche at the bottom. A velvet toilette, striped black and green, which has a large velvet bow posed on the corsage at the back of the neck, has the casaque open behind and bouffantée at the sides, where it is trimmed with large bows; beneath is a short skirt made perfectly plain, and below this a jupe of black faye with a flounce en biais, ornamented with a series of bows edged with green satin. A long black faye sash, likewise bound with green, the ends of which are bordered with a deep green fringe, forms the ceinture.

Other outdoor toilettes are in woollen tartans of all shades, from the most brilliant to the most sober, and as they require no extraneous trimming, are usually simply flounced and festooned, and set off with sashes of the same pattern as the robe. The more brilliant silk plaids are only worn in combination with some other material, black silk, for instance, or poplins of a complimentary shade of colour, the ends of which are bordered with a deep green fringe, forms the ceinture.

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MUSIC-HALL MORALITY.

THE Immense Vamp is his obedient servant, as is the Prodigious Podgers and the Tremendous Titmouse—even the "P— of W—'s Own Comique." Any one would think, and not unreasonably, when he sees year in and year out flaming announcements of the engagements here and there of these gentry, that there must be something in them; that, however peculiar their talent, it is such as recommends itself to something more than the passing admiration of those who witness it: but it is nothing of the kind. Take any half-dozen of the most popular of our "comic singers" and [illegible] them singing four of their most [illegible] and I will warrant that twenty out of the [illegible]mber will consist of the utterest trash it is possible to conceive. It would not so much matter if the trade were harmless—not unfrequently it is most vicious. Take a batch of these precious productions, and you will find the one theme constantly harped on: it is all about a "young chap" and a "young gal," or an "old chap" and an "old gal," and their exploits, more or less indecent. A prolific subject with these "great" artists is the spoony courtship of a young man who is induced to accompany the object of his affections to her abode, and when there gets robbed and ill-used. As the Immense Vamp sings—

> "I was going to go when in come a fellar
> And he smashed my hat with his umbrella
> And blacked my eye, and didn't I bellow."

But this peculiar line Vamp makes his own, and it is not to be wondered at that he shines therein before all others. Popular Podgers has a vein of his own, and how profitable the working of it is let the piebald ponies and the silver-mounted phaeton attest. He goes in for vocal exemplifications of low life—the lowest of all. His rendering of a Whitechapel ruffian, half costermonger, half thief, filled the Oxbridge nightly for more than a month. You may see Podger's arrayed in the ruffian's rags portrayed on a music-sheet in the windows of the music-shops, and underneath is inscribed the chorus of this wonderful song:—

> "I'am a *Chicksberry Blole* with my one, two, three,
> Whitechapel is the village I was born in,
> To ketch me on the hop, or on my *tibby* drop,
> You must get up very early in the morning."

But inasmuch as the effusions of Podgers are as a rule unintelligible except to the possessors of a slang dictionary, he is less obnoxious than others of his brethren. What these productions are need be no more than hinted to ears polite. The mischief is that the ten thousand ears unpolite are opened for the reception of the poison night after night in twenty music-halls in and about London, and no one says nay. The male singer of the music-hall, however, whether he takes the shape of the impudent clown who pretends to be [illegible] or the spoony [illegible] is not to be wondered at that he shines therein before all others. Popular Podgers has a vein of his own, and how profitable the working of it is let the piebald ponies and the silver-mounted phaeton attest. He goes in for vocal exemplifications of low life—the lowest of all. His rendering of a Whitechapel ruffian, half costermonger, half thief, filled the Oxbridge nightly for more than a month. You may see Podger's arrayed in the ruffian's rags portrayed on a music-sheet in the windows of the music-shops, and underneath is inscribed the chorus of this wonderful song:—

> "I'am a *Chicksberry Blole* with my one, two, three,
> Whitechapel is the village I was born in,
> To ketch me on the hop, or on my *tibby* drop,
> You must get up very early in the morning."

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GRIM FEMALES.

(Saturday Review, Dec. 19.)

THE grim female is not necessarily a strong-minded woman, or a learned woman, like those who wear spectacles, go to scientific meetings, and are great in the classics and the ologies. She may be of the emancipated class; it all depends on chance; and a grim female, when of the emancipated, is a very formidable person indeed. But she is not necessarily one of these. On the contrary, part of her very grimness comes from her intense conservatism and uncompromising conventionality. Nothing is so abhorrent to her as innovation or novelty in any shape. She does not hold with any one out of the narrowest groove of respectable beliefs, in what direction soever the diverging line may go. A Romanist or a Baptist, a Jew or an infidel, it is all one to her; each is equally dreadful to her, and eternally foredoomed. She is of the orthodox Church, without fal-lals; as far removed from Ritualism as she is from ranting, and demanding for herself that infallibility of judgment and absolute possession of the truth which she denies to the Pope and all his cardinals. Beware how you broach new doctrines in her presence. She has been known before now to abjure her nearest relatives for no greater moral lapse than a weak belief in globules; while as for anything like graver aberrations, say on the spe theory or on the plurality of races, on historical religion or on a republican form of government, she has no toleration whatever. If the Smithfield fires existed at the present day, the grim female would be the first to light the faggots. It is all the same to her if she belongs to any Dissenting mansion; part of her grimness coming from her intolerance, and her own beliefs being simply the springboard on which she stands.

Many causes produce the grim female. It may be that she is grim from social pride as well as from natural hardness. If she has been used to live with people whom, rightly or wrongly, she considers her inferiors, she will probably queen it over them in a very unmistakable manner. The purple blood is renowned for this sort of thing, and a bishop's daughter, or an archbishop's grand-daughter, or Mrs. Proudie, prelatic by marriage only, if of the grim class, is one of the grimmest of her class. The halo of sanctity round the mitre and crozier will be greater in her eyes than the glitter of the strawberry leaves, and she holds herself consecrated by her birth to the understanding of every moral question, and specially to the final settlement of every tough theological position. Or she may be grim because of her isolation and meagre intercourse with the world at large; such as she is found in the remoter districts. This kind comes into the exceptional or novelist's class, and is often more masculine than grim. These are the women who hunt and fish and shoot like men, and who may be found in all weathers wandering alone about the mountains in short petticoats and spatterdashes—women who affect to be essentially mannish in person, habits, and attire, and who may be quite jolly, easy-going fellows in their own way, or else grim and trenchant, as nature or the fit takes them. This is a kind not at all uncommon in country places among the higher class of resident ladies; ladies who are so highly placed locally that they can afford to disregard public opinion, and who are so independent by disposition that they naturally go off to the manly side, and make themselves bad institutions, as the best they can do.

The grim female tries her strength with all newcomers. She is like one of a giants or black knights of old romance, who lived in castles or caves, whence they pounced like tigers on all passers-by, and either wrung their necks if they conquered, or retreated howling if discomfited. This is what the grim female does in her degree. She dashes on all who are presented to her, and has a passage of arms as the first act of the new drama. If her opponents yield out of timidity or good breeding, or perhaps from not understanding the warlike nature of the encounter, she puts her foot on them forthwith, and ignominiously crushes them; if they defy her, and give her back blow for blow, ten to one she cuts them, and becomes their enemy for ever after. For she as not breadth enough to be magnanimous, and the one thing she never forgives is successful opposition. Very grim is she in the presence of human weakness, moral and physical. Woe to that unhappy maid of hers who has slipped on the narrow path of prudence! She will be turned out to perish with no more compunction than if she were a black-beetle to be swept out of the way. As a nurse the grim female is precise, punctual, but inexorable. She would give the patient a fit of nervous hysterics that would throw him back for a week rather than allow him five minutes grace in the matter of a painful operation or a nauseous draught. Without variableness or weakness herself, she cannot endure it in others, and whosover comes under her hand must be content to remain in shape, and to keep well braced up to the utmost rigidity of duty. If she had to lose an arm or a leg, she would go to her trouble like a Trojan; and why not others? She would merely tighten her lips and hold her breath, and then would sit down to let herself be hacked and mangled without a groan or a word. To judge of her by the notice given of her in her sister's life, Emily Brontë was of the grim class, and about the grimmest for her age and state that could well be found. Had she lived, and lived unsoftened, she would have been one unbroken mass of iron and granite, without a soft spot anywhere. Her very love was fiercer than other women's hate; her strength was more terrible than a man's anger, and her passions were as fiery as furnace flames. Of all the examples we could cite, she seems about the fittest for our model.

A grim female has no mercy. She may be just, but if she is so, it is in a hard, uncompromising way that makes her justice worse than others' partiality. For justice can be sad, even if unwavering; and the grim female is never sad, how painful soever the work on hand and the sentence to be executed. Neither is she gay; for she is not plastic enough to be either one or the other. She is run into an iron mould, where her nature is compressed as in a vice, and she allows of no expansion, no lipping over, no bursting of bounds anyhow. What would become of us if all our women were like her? Without any of the little feminine weaknesses at which we have our laugh, and yet which we do not wholly dislike—without any of the pretty coaxing ways which we know warp our better judgment and take us out of the strict course; and yet how pleasant that warping process is!—without any even of the transient petulances which give so much light and shade to a woman's character, the grim female stands like an old-world Gorgon, turning living flesh and blood to stone. When we look at her, we are inclined to forgive all the smallness and silliness which sometimes vex us in the ordinary woman, and to think that there are worse things than the love of dress for which we so often reproach our wives and daughters; that flirting which is reprehensible, no doubt, might be exchanged for something even more reprehensible; and that vanity, of the giggling, coquettish kind, though to be steadily discouraged and sternly reproved, is not quite the worst feminine thing after all. Surely not!—a grim female who cannot flirt nor giggle, nor cry and kiss and make up when scolded, is far away a worse kind of thing than a feather-headed little puss who is always doing wrong by reason of her foolish brain, but who manages some how to pull herself right because of her loving heart.

MARMADUKE'S WEDDING TRIP.

(Punch's Pocket Book for 1869.)

MARMADUKE was married to Lucy, and Lucy became Mrs. Marmaduke. Surnames no object; the moral of the tale being important.

Marmaduke and Lucy had determined to leave town (they were married at St. Pancras's) and go somewhere quietly.

Their object was to avoid bustle, excitement, friend relations, envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness.

They went to a sea-side place, where they had never been before. They thought that here they would be unobserved in a crowd. But there was a radiancy about the happy pair which was inexplicably attractive.

It was a hymeneal torchlight, a hymeneal jack-o'-lantern, trimmed with the sweetest oil. Every one turned to look at them, they were such a handsome couple.

I will not mention the name of the favourite watering place. Say it is Bribourne in Sustershire. Well, at the Pier Hotel, the fashion of *table d'hôte* has been adopted, and our happy pair joined the guests.

In vain they tried to look like ordinary married folks; I mean like folks who had enjoyed (or otherwise) the wedded state for fourteen years or more.

It wouldn't do.

The landlady watched them from a crack in the door, until sent away abruptly by her husband; the scullery-maid made an excuse to come in with a vegetable marrow; the waiters were most attentive, and everybody's attention (no English are ever rude at *tables d'hôte*) was riveted on this happy couple.

Conversation was impossible.

Marmaduke would have liked to have kicked, if only under the table, an impertinent Cockney who would stare at his (Marmaduke's) Lucy.

When dinner was over, they went for a walk on the sands, out to the rocks.

They agreed that they would never again dine at a *table d'hôte*.

Stealing listlessly along the sands, gazing upon the glorious sunset, their hearts began to expand.

Marmy put his arm in hers; their courting days are returning, nay, are scarcely over.

"Dearest," whispers Marmy.

"For [illegible]

"Don't you [illegible] ones poor Lucy.

"No, what?"

"Marmy, who expects, at some curious seaside resort for a playful grub.

"Dearest," whispers Marmy, startled whisper, "the Arabs and the Smiths!"

"Robinsons, I mean. [illegible] to go and [illegible] with his old friends [illegible] obliged to pay a visit [illegible] ceremony on the sands.

"Hang the Smiths! Confound the Robinsons!" growls Mr. Marmaduke, as he approaches the party.

"Hush," says Lucy, smiling and nodding.

So they welcome the Smiths and the Robinsons, and they are so glad to see one another, and delighted to find that they are staying at the same hotel.

They made an appointment for the next day, and parted.

"Not if I know it," said Marmaduke, as he and his wife sat over their little tea. "Waiter, bring the bill; I must leave by the six o'clock train to-morrow morning."

"*Six* o'clock, Marmaduke?" asked the young wife.

"Yes, *six*," returned Marmaduke, winding up his watch. "The Smiths and Robinsons don't go to bed till late, and don't get up till late. We will get the start of them in both instances. For my part, I can always get up early if I go to bed early."

"Oh, so can I," said Lucy and tripped off.

The next morning, when the S.'s and R.'s inquired for their dear friends, they found that they had departed by the six o'clock train. Where, the waiter did not know.

Retreat No. 2.

"They tell me," said Marmy, "that Scramborough Point is a grand place for quiet and seclusion. There's a splendid old castle and ruins, a charming old inn, a glorious sea. It is some distance from a rail, excursionists have not yet discovered it."

Lucy would go wherever he wished.

The inn was everything that could be desired; the weather lovely.

"To-morrow," suggested Marmy, "we will wander about these romantic old ruins." They could see them from the bed-room window.

After breakfast, with little hot lobsters to finish, as sweet as nuts and as mild as prawns, the happy couple strolled towards the castle.

Here, indeed, was solitude.

The old Norman ruin had never been touched since Hugo the Gentle had poured his last charge of molten lead on to the uncovered crest of Richard the Bald.

The solid masonry of the walls seemed destined to defy time, and Marmy said, softly, that they were as emblems of their love. Lucy would picture the chapel there must have been a chapel, and she proposed to find its site), filled with barons, baronesses, noble dames and pages, while a mitred abbot or the chaplain of the castle was saying mass, amid all the smoke of the censers, chaunting of the choirs, and the peeling of the organ.

"Perhaps," she said, "on this day, hundreds of years ago, a marriage was being celebrated between some wicked rich old baron and the daughter of the castle, while her true knight was languishing without, or sighing in chains in the deepest dungeon."

They were sitting in a reverie. His arm stole around her tight yielding waist, and as he drew her towards him—

"This part is the old ruin. Where you're now sittin' in was formerly the Refectory."

They both started: Marmy to his feet.

"I see you coming, sir," says the professional guide, "and tried to get up here in time, as I thought you'd rather perhaps see it without a party——"

"A party!" they exclaimed together horrified.

"Oh, lots o' parties to-day; other days, just afore this season, not so many," said the cicerone, who was an elderly man, of a sober, exterior (as to his clothes.) *Rara avis in terris*, and not altogether unlike a Methodist preacher.

"This, sir, was the Refectory; here they used to dine. It is calculated it was eighty feet by forty, and held as many as two hundred guests in all. On the right," he held them charmed, they were obliged to follow: "is the chapel. Nothing remains of it now; it was demolished in thirteen hundred by the Lord of Shavinhoe, who also melted the lead of the beautiful windows, and all the ornaments of the church furniture in use in those times. We now came to the—up three steps, if you please—the Armoury. Here, John of Bretagne laid down his sword, when summoned so to do by the King of England."

"What king?" asked Marmaduke. But the guide was not accustomed to interruptions, and caught sight of another party in the distance.

"Go to them by all means," said Marmaduke, following the direction of his eye, and accompanying his permission with the gift of a shilling.

The man pocketed it, bowed, and before they could descend they heard on the sward below:—

"This part, where you're now settled, was formerly the Refectory," &c.

"Thank goodness!" said to one another our happy couple, "we've got rid of that old bore."

"Look," exclaimed Lucy, "there's a plantation and a river. It seems very quiet there."

They descended, avoiding the party.

As they were leaving, Marmy turned and noticed a little white flag suddenly shooting up from that point of the castle which the guide was now explaining to his party.

Lucy wondered what it meant. Perhaps an old feudal custom; in connection with curfew, or something of that sort. Marmy laughed at the idea of curfew at that hour, but supposed it—not improbably—to be a warning of some sort to the ships at sea; a custom dating, no doubt, from time immemorial.

They made notes of this incident in their note books and sketch book, and continued their rugged descent.

They entered the plantation, and, after passing through a dense copse, crossed a rustic bridge. On this they lingered, and watched the sunlight piercing the trees and slanting down upon the rippling brook beneath.

"Come," said Marmy, "here is an old arbour made of pine logs; let us sit. It is indeed delicious."

At some little distance from where they were sitting splashed and dashed down on rocks from the heights above, a glorious cascade

"Beautiful!" they both exclaimed under their breath, in true tranquil enjoyment of the scene.

"You can see the drippin' caves and the well, if the lady likes, sir; they ain't no distance," said a voice from a door opening into the back of the arbour.

"I'm the gardener, sir," he continued, in answer to an indignant look from Marmy. "I keeps the place up for the use of the vegetables and such trifles as visitors like to give. I put up this bridge and this arbour for the accommodation of visitors. There's 'ot water to be had 'ere for a trifle more, if you've got your own tea with you; and my boy always brings up shrimps and small lobsters."

The gift of a shilling could not make him understand that the two wished to be left alone. On the contrary, the silver seemed to have as powerful an attraction for the old man as frictionised scaling-wax for a bit of white paper. He stuck to the donor.

Lucy hit upon an expedient: if his boy was out, would he himself fetch tea and shrimps for them?

Would he? For *her*! that is for half-crown! He would at once. He did.

And for half an hour they were left alone to enjoy the lovely scenery of Scramborough. Then, as they saw the sicerone returning puffing up the hill towards the castle, they descended by another road, and suddenly found themselves in a carefully-trimmed flower garden.

Before they could escape, a young man in his shirt sleeves had stepped up and informed them that he would show them over the graperies, the vineries, and peacheries, and the hothouses for foreign plants, for all of which it appeard Lord Horty, the present owner of Scramborough, was famous.

Marmy thanked the man, and refused, but fell curiously inclined to ask him one question.

"I didn't see you here when we first entered." This now struck him in the previous sudden apparitions of the guide and the gardener. "We did not see you approach. Did you come up behind us?"

"Yes, sir, I wasn't in the garden: but I knew you was a coming, cos you were signalled."

"Signalled?"

"Yes, sir, Father—he's the gardener here—signals to uncle—he shows the castle—and uncle to me. The way is, each puts up a flag when visitors are coming down, and we sees it and looks out for 'em. Or if they're coming up, I put up a red one for this corner." So much for the ancient customs and the romance of the flags.

"And where shall we spend our honeymoon?" They asked of each other on finding their inn filled with excursionists to Scamborough. "Where? to be perfectly quiet."

"Dearest! I know," answered Marmy: "London."

It was Septemmber. There was nobody in town. They dined at Richmond. They roamed in the park; they were pulled up the river, then back again. They were driven in a dashing barouche and pair to town. So merrily passed the joyous time, in, literally, their own society.

PARISIAN LIFE.

THIS same Paris which it is our destiny to inhabit is a strange city, a sort of civilised wilderness, and it changes so often and so rapidly that a visitor, returning after an absence of a few weeks, does not know where he is. Let us suppose such a one to have arrived at the Great Northern Station at 7-30 a.m., and see what a city he would find. After having been detained half-an-hour to get your luggage, in which there is nothing to declare, you begin to see Paris; you begin, in fact, at the station. As you arrive, the coffee-houses are opening. Curious men in blouses are sitting down in and about those early restaurants, and drinking what is called, but is not, coffee, with a small glass of something to wash it down—absinthe! What a spirit—an evil spirit! They are, you will remark, chiefly men stained with putty, and are employed in Haussmannisation. Then, as you walk down the street, you see those astonishing street-cleaners at work, and wonder that, at nearly eight o'clock, the streets of this great city should be incommoded by piles of nastiness, the refuse of all the houses, which must be put down in the open streets, and be carried away by the regulation dustmen and dust-women. It is a disgrace to any civilised city. Then you will note that at every door there is a *concierge*, in a cap, doing nothing with great energy. A more lazy lot does not exist than the *conciergerie* of Paris. They get up early, and late take rest, but they never do anything; their politeness, too, is dormant from the 2nd of January till the 1st December, when a hope of New Year's gifts awakens it. *Bonillon* shops open about this time and you see the workman breakfasting on good soup and reading the *Debats*, which, with the other morning papers, is now being distributed by very ugly old women, who pass you at a long trot. Everybody in Paris, I believe, buys and reads a paper. That shows a great desire for information; for the daily disappointment consequent on the expenditure of three to five sous must be very irritating. Yes! that is a carriage of the class styled *remise*; it has been sent to the station, and is paid extra. The coachman drives over you—of course he does—he is asleep, or if not asleep, insolent. There are five Americans just arrived. They will go to the "Lou-ver" Hotel, they will. You prefer the Bristol; upon my word, my new arrival, I think you are right They do things well at the Bristol. But you get on; you reach the hotel. Everybody is up and about, and it seems to have a small cup of coffee. You cannot do without seeing it—that little half-cup of coffee, monsieur will! "Will monsieur go to bed?" Yes, and he sleeps till eleven. About that time the fine British appetite asserts itself, and breakfast with the help of a fork is necessary. You go out and see another phase of Paris life. Breakfast is the ruin of Paris and its people. *Monsieur est à son* [illegible] you put too fine a point on it, the breakfast from twelve to three, and [illegible] the very marrow of the day. I have myself a fine appetite, and like forty or fifty dishes to my morning meal, but the French beat me. We will suppose the invitation to be to the Maison Dorée. Excepting soup, we have dinner at half-past eleven, and it lasts till two o'clock. I have heard people complaining of tiresome and stupidity over lunch; latter is sometimes hereditary—as if they could help it. Having drunk a good deal of "fifty years old cognac," and smoked something which they suppose to be tobacco, these persons go to the Bourse. That's a curious sight, too, I can tell you. Did you ever see the ring before a great race? Yes; well, then, you have some idea of the ruffians—in appearance—who constitute the Paris Bourse. Never in my life have I beheld such an assembly of "terre-à-terre" such a chaunson of horrors. Never! But now it is very nearly time to go to the Bois. The man who is taking notes at the gilded gates tells us that thousands of carriages are before us, and, indeed, we come to a stand-still very soon; our brougham horse, Sly-goer, by Slow-goer, granddam Halt, by Stop, out of Retrograde mare, having to be put up ignominously just as we think he is looking his best; so we get out and walk. First we meet five brides and the grooms they have caught. I give you my word that you cannot move for the brides! They are everywhere; nine carriages full of orange-blossom, with a dinner and dance at Tissot's. Whether being just married makes you insensible to cold is a question which I leave to learned authorities, but certain it is that you daily see brides in the Bois with nothing on (so to speak) but a veil, perfectly blue with cold, and yet taking their punishment handsomely. But we must get on with our day. It is growing darker, so we must rush off to dinner. If you want to eat a French dinner, I say go to Vachette's where you will find it. Don't go on Sunday, because it is so full. In fact, as a rule, never go anywhere on a Sunday in Paris; bed is the best place. But, having dined, you have the evening before you. Of course you go to hear and see Schneider; that is a general order; and then you strive to pass the "afternoon of the day," as poor Harry —— used to call it. Impossible, *mon cher*, there is nothing to do. Paris sleeps early. You may go to the house of the hospitable Thorp, who will give you a "corpse reviver" or a "resurrectionist," and where you may see Americas play poker; but that palls after a time. You may go to your club; but, unless you want to play "baccarat" or "chemin de fer," you will find the institution dull; and, finally, you may go to bed. I have tried to give you some idea of Paris by day; I will try, in a day or two, to give you Paris by night, for we do not all go to bed at half-past twelve.

Such an absurd story has got into the Paris papers about an English, or rather an international nobleman, his brother and friends, that I must mention it. That after-dinner bets are wise as a rule I certainly will not assert; but, you know, there is at present no Act of Parliament against them. One was made the other night. It was a match to ride from the Maison Dorée to Chantilly and back in a given time; and I am bound to say that the French gentleman won in gallant style, the Englishman getting a heavy fall. Somehow, a thing which should have been quite private got known, and a crowd of cads were outside the restaurant. They chaffed the English in no measured terms, and were, in fact, very insolent. The police, too, took the part of the French, although the English gentleman offered to go with them if they pleased; finally, one man seized the bridle of one of the English gentleman, and his horse reared, as well-bred horses will if ill-treated in that way. Now a "cropper" in the paved Rue Lafitte is no joke; and the rider gave the man exactly what you, my gentle reader, would have done—one for himself over the head and eyes with a little stick. The Paris paper say it was a "cane made deadly by lead;" I have had it in my hands, and I assure you that it is a cane pure and simple; and I can also assert that the gentleman in whose hands it was would as soon think of shooting at a man with a revolver as of hitting over the head with a loaded cane. Now here the Paris police made a greater blunder than this; and *ce n'est pas pas dire*. Our countrymen often—too often—get into rows. Why, for instance, did they get swarming into balconies, after eating a quiet "family" dinner, the other night? And when they are in the wrong they must get right again after their own fashion; but when they are right I think we should stand up for them; and so I say the very offensive version of the affair given by the *Figaro* is utterly untrue, and that the English concerned were such "brave and generous" in their habits, and so "well-bred," that they can afford to laugh at the *quasi*-satirist, who does not confine himself to the truth.—*Correspondent of Daily Telegraph.*

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The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs.1,000 for the whole term of life without Profits; the rates for the participating scale being about 10 per cent. higher:—

Ages.	CIVIL. Half-yearly.			Monthly.			MILITARY. Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Ages.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	15	0	0	2	10	6	17	8	0	3	1	7	20
30	18	0	0	3	3	0	20	0	0	3	8	8	30
40	22	8	0	3	15	9	23	8	0	4	2	7	40
50	29	8	0	5	3	7	30	8	0	5	6	5	50
60	41	8	0	7	5	7	42	8	0	7	8	5	60

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods, at the respective Ages:—

Ages.	CIVIL. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	MILITARY. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	Ages.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35	25
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37	35
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45	45
53	53	54	56	54	54	56	57	59	53

Half-yearly, quarterly and monthly Payments in proportion.
Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every Description of Life Assurance Business transacted.
For further particulars, Forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Secretary for Western India
Office, 3, Church Lane, Bombay.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	2,400,000
Being Called up	800,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.
Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.
DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock and approved Shares, and other Securities.
All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th October 1868.

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, London
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital—£800,000.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at	1s. 11⅞d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
3 do.	at 1s. 11 11/16d.	"
2 do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
1 do.	at 1s. 11 9/16d.	"
On demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11⅝d.	"

INTEREST
On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent. on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000; and on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per cent
Do. 6 do.	5	"
Do. 12 do.	6	"

REMITTANCES.
The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.
COMMISSIONS.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge. The Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Bombay, 20th January 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

FOR SALE.

PEACHES from the HILLS—(fresh batch arrived this morning)—in baskets of 500, more or less. Price, cash, Rs. 8. Apply to
Bombay, 19th January 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper, price Rs. 4, RULES relating to the WINDING-UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE.—Mr. Shapoorjee Eduljee's Second Edition of Gujaratee and English Dictionary, at Rs. 5 per Copy.
Also, by the same Author, Gujaratee Grammar, reduced prices, Rs. 2 per Copy.
Apply to Messrs. M. B. COHEN & Co., 8, Meadow Street, Bombay.

HOWARDS' QUININE.
A large supply of this superior Alkaloid just received on sale in bottles at Re. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 4, and Rs. 8.

LIBERAL QUOTATIONS FOR WHOLESALE ORDERS.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.
(IMPORTED DIRECT)
of the finest quality manufactured.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
No. 1 per thousand	16 0	18 0
No. 2 "	14 0	16 0
No. 3 "	12 8	14 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

EGG STEAMER.
ELEGANT, INGENIOUS, SIMPLE.
This instrument is a wonderful convenience and comfort on the breakfast table.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
To Cook Four Eggs	22 8	25 0
To Cook Six Eggs	27 0	30 0

ELECTRO PLATE of ONLY the BEST WORKMANSHIP, the THICKEST PLATING, or the HARDEST NICKEL SILVER is kept on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CARTRIDGE BELTS.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
To carry 27 Breach Loader Cartridges	7 8	8 8
" 30 "	8 8	9 8
" 33 "	9 8	10 8
" 36 "	10 8	12 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MONTE CHRISTO BULLETS.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
No. 1 per hundred	1 0	1 4
" per thousand only	8 0	9 0
No. 2 per hundred	1 4	1 8
" per thousand only	10 8	12 8
No. 3 per hundred	2 0	2 8
" per thousand only	18 0	20 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

STILL HOCK.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Nessenely No. 1, a very delicate and agreeable Wine	22 0	25 0

A fresh consignment on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CLARET.
PETIT MEDOC.
A sound, agreeable Breakfast Wine.

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs. as.
Per dozen	11	12-8

CLARET.
MEDOC.
A very superior Breakfast or Cup Wine.

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs. as.